RAILROAD LABOR **BOARD WINS PRAISE** OF BROTHERHOODS

Findings of the Organization Are Expected to Be Modified in View of the Strike Recall-Executives to Ask Reduction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor, CHICAGO, Illinois General satisn with the settlement of the nul transportation crisis vas

apressed here yesterday. The peole's right to government protection m such d'sturbances was declared to be near the Interstate Commerce Commons in its efforts to produce a peaceful solution of the Commission and Congress.

Commission and Congress.

Commission and Congress.

Commerce Commons in its efforts to produce a peaceful solution of the Iris problem.

A sudden and unexpected meeting was held at the House of Commons on Thursday between the Prime Minister and Lord Birkenhead on the one hand, and Arthur Griffith and Michael and that the board will have its headand that the board will have its headquarters in Washington. It is poshave been established. Leaders of

Findings of the board in the situa-on as a result of its conferences with oth sides to the controversy are to e announced today. All the members the board were highly pleased with board were highly pleased with concessions made by the Labor ders. That the board's fladings il be materially modified by the ike recall is taken to be self-evi-

"All is settled to our satisfaction.
se strike is off. Notify the men in
ur jurisdiction." This was the wour jurisdiction." This was the message sent in code yesterday from the various union headquarters in leveland. Ohlo, to general chairment the unions on railways throughout be United States.

Ben W. Hooper, former Governor of tennessee, who is vice-chairman of the labor board, is given chief credit by the success of the negotiations.

the success of the negotiations the unions. His announcement

Strike Threat Was Genuine

There are some people." said Mr. in a statement here yesterday, hold the idea that the brotherods had no real intention of strik-g. This is a mistake. If concili-ory methods had not been used. doubtedly have been a strike.

common sense to avert the Now, that it is out of the way. are many lessons the public learn from this situation, relato the Transportation Act and the settlement of the strike was received. Samuel Gompers said in part:

"The only true solution of the problem of relations between railroad

Factors in Settlement

e were several factors which con-ited to the settlement, notably the the railway executives; "to the effect ns and further requests for wage reductions except in the natural

The questions at issue were fully a ably presented to the representato of the men by Governor Hooper all countries of the board, that it would be able to the board. ould not be stampeded by further tests in the way of wage reduc-

tions or changes of rules had an effect.

"Another point became more evident from day to day, and that was that we could not reach the railroads with whom we were fighting and the fight had drifted to a fight between the brotherhoods and the government."

C. A. Cashen. president of the Switchmen's Union of North America.

in with the government and they ings stand the men got what they ansurance that they would not be stood on their heads overnight. The railroads are under bond, as it were, to obey the law, something that they have not been doing."

Rail Board hanges

Location in Capital Proposed With an Increase in Powers

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia President Harding, who was noti-led yesterday that a report on the settlement of the railroad strike was on its way to him from the Railroad Labor Board, is much gratified at the way in which this problem has been worked out. He was urged on all sides to take a direct hand in settling it, but maintained that the responsibility appertained to the Labor Board and not to the Executive, and he so notified the Labor Board.

The result of this experience has emphasized the fact which the board has realized before, that it is not fortunately located for the effective ac-

tunately located for the effective accomplishment of the work that it was created to do. The legislation under which it was created provided that it should have headquarters in Chicago, but while that is well enough in so far as the proximity to railroad tage is more than overbalanced by the aration from other branches of the government in case of an emergency. At all times it would be advantageous to be near the Interstate Commerce

quarters in Washington. It is pos-ic. No further meeting has been Decision of the New Government sible also that additional powers will fixed up to the present, and it is unbe granted, now that the menace of a strike has shown how important it is to have an agency that can deal adequately with such a situation. The President said last week that this test and he is credited with the desire not apply to the present, and it is unlikely that one will take place before the debter in the House of Commons. would prove whether the board was a mere futile agency or not. The general feeling here is that it is not a useful as futile but that it is not as useful as futile but that it is not as useful as futile but that it is not as useful as been proposed that it should be consolidated with the Interstate Computsion a proposal that it should be consolidated with the desire not only to obtain an accurate estimate of strength of the Unionist revolt against the government's methods of finding a solution, but to show the Sinn Fein representatives also that he, as well as Eamon de Valera, has difficulties to Dr. contend with among his people. merce Commission, a proposal that is receiving consideration in high quar-

with the unions. His announcement of the policy of the board in refering matters and especially of dealing working regulations, which he took before the joint conference of the amatters stand now, any cuts in description of the policy of the board in refering matters and especially of dealing with questions of great concern both to Labor and the railroads is urged. As matters stand now, any cuts in description of the policy of the board in refering matters and especially of dealing onded by Rupert S. Gwynne, member for Burton, and section of the intrigues which resulted in the downfall of the first with Cabinet are now generally admitted and condemned. Press committed and condemned. Press comments today on Dr. Wirth's speech follow the usual party lines. The Modernment in entering into negotiations at the unions, while the reaction. year before any further wage reduc-tions can be acted upon. This fact, diated the authority of the Crown, and bringing the union men to the decision lations between Great Britain and Ireto call off the strike, and for the land was passed as recently as last moment therefore worked beneficially, year, is of the opinion that no proposed by the League of Nations. Now that the first feeling of anger

ulred only a small degree of Direct Negotiations

number of the American Federationist, boldly accepted the challenge embodwritten just before the news of the jed in the resolution, which is likely

employees and railroad workers lies in direct negotiations between the two e under the impression that groups. Negotiations and joint agree-ts for further wage reductions ment, minus the artificial machinery of government boards, will bring railding to S. O. Dunn, editor road operation to a practical and nat- commission to Ireland and organize a

once to serve notice on their employees of a further reduction of wages, and this will cause the controversy which the opportunity to compromise as a result of discussion. Employees and employers come before these boards.

Will speedily come before the board,"

Mr. Dunn declared.

road operation."

AWAIT DEBATE

Mr. Lloyd George Has Accepted the Monday by Unionists

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Friday)—No imbefore Monday, when the Prime Min-for the satisfaction of another, but by ister will face his Unionist critics of reason of the existence of a third a settlement by negotiations, and will party to the bargain, who has not yet

It is believed that what is now was held at the House of Commons REICHSTAG UPHOLDS

Sinn Fein will be more able to see. In addition to the inconvenience re- as a result of the debate, how far the of the Extreme Socialists points out, sulting from the Labor Board being so government has really gone in its ef-for form the federal government offi-forts at conciliation, if they do not more votes for his Upper Stesian polcials, there is a congestion of work already. A body of Unionists has put icy than he received last May when he before the board which makes it diffidown a motion on the order paper, appealed to the Reichstag to accept cult to meet critical questions at the which will be moved by Col. John the allied reparation proposals.

questions have been dealt with, and with delegates from Southern Ireland, that means that it will be nearly a who have taken an oath of allegiance made known by the Railroad Labor in view of the fact that an Act of Par-Board, undoubtedly had an effect in liament for the settlement of the rebut congestion does not always have sals for the government of Southern such results.

[Ireland should be made without the sanction of Parliament."

Mr. Lloyd George, as cabled to The In an editorial for the November Christian Science Monitor yesterday, to be pressed to a division. The government is in favor of a division, and on this issue expects the Independent Liberals, whose leader, H. H. Asquith, claims that he advocated negotiations long before the government took steps to enter into them, to support the Coalition even if Labor does not.

But Labor went so far as to send a of The Railway Age, spokesman for the railway executives, in an address or tribunals, employees and employers at the Chicago Executives Club here returned as litigants and antagonists.

Campaign of protest against the government failure to call Sinn Fein to a conference, so that it is not expected that its representatives in the House The railways will proceed at There is no longer a gathering around of Commons will support the group of

employers come before these boards When next the government repre-under the necessity of presenting their sentatives meet the S:nn Fein delemaximum demands and of then de- gates, it is expected that the hand of According to L. E. Sheppard, chief fending those maximum demands as Mr. Lloyd George will be much of the Order of Railway Conductors, minimum demands. They are not strengthened, and the Premier does parties to a conference, but are parties not desire a meeting until he is sure of to a suit in court. his strength. The position of the "Voluntary relationship, without Ulster members in the House of Comhis strength. The position of the complications such as those introduced mons is expected to be a neutral one by the Esch-Cummins Law, will mean during the debate. Ulster is quietly that there would be no arbitrary can by the Esch-Cummins Law, will mean during the debate. Ulster is quietly collation of schedules and working health and recognitioning in rail-waiting, her chief spokesmen having lagreed to enter into he conference

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries. One year, \$9.00: sinc months, \$1.00: one month, \$1.10. Entered at second-class-rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

INDEX FOR OCTOBER 29, 1921

Orchestras Editorial Notes

eneral News— Premier's Visit to Washington May Be Delayed Irish Parleys Await Debate. Irish Parleys Await Debate.
Reichstag Upholds Dr. Wirth's Policy
Efforts to Hait Illic't Drug Trade.
Use Proposed for Idle Shipping.
Illiteracy Fault of School System.
President Praised by Negro Leader.
Senate Passes the Corporation Tax.
Mexico to Have a Bright Future.
Canadian Premier Defends His Policy
Moratorium on Debts of World.
Capture of Nador by Spanish Troops
Unification Ideal in a British Camp.
Protection for Natives in Empire.
Drastic Change in Irdia's Railways.
Women Rallying to British Polis.
Dr. Mannix Airs His Irish Views.
A Fablan Opinion of Prohibition.

Fabian Opinion of Prohibition..... 8 ninking Kindness to Animals Urged.11

Rampin' in From Liverpool 3

Railroad Laber Board Wins Praise of Brotherhoods

British Engineers Accept Wage Cut...

League Is Aiding the Child Workers.

Machine Issue of British Engineers...

Special Articles-

Swiss Football in Full Swing Greenleaf Wins Seven Straight Eetter Outlook for Soccer Team Three Big Games Up for Decision Two Veterans at Princeton, Amour in 'lie With F. H. Hoyt Miss Leitch Wins From Miss Stirling

from her. Her position under the Government of Ireland Act gives Northeast Ireland a detached view, until she is called on to take part in

Challenge Embodied in Vote of Censure to Be Moved on Monday by Unionists

the conference.

Meanwhile as to the prospects of progress at No. 10 Downing Street, government circles are pessimistic. It is feared that a deadlock has ensued during the week on some point raised by the allegiance question, not unconnected with Tyrone and Fermanagh.

In this connection informed ob-

to Send a Delegate to Discuss Silesian Economic Questions

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday) -The surprisingly large majority which Wirth's new government obtained at the conclusion of last night's debate has irritated the junker jingo parties, but given great satisfaction to the general public. As "Freihejt." the organ

indorse his views while the reactionary Nationalist and German Peoples Parties denounce him as a traitor to warmly approves of the new government's decision to send a delegate to has passed, it is generally realized that the economic clauses of the League's decision are not as bad and unjust as the political ones.

At the first meeting of the new Cabinet today Dr. Wirth made it clear he proposes to follow as far as possible a policy of loyalty in the these drugs imported is actually matter of the peace treaty obliganeeded we can arrive at some idea of tions which characterized the policy of the former cabinet.

With the Upper Silesian question now definitely solved, it is generally addiction. felt here that the last obstacle to the establishment of harmonious relations with the allied powers has disap-

SLIGHT INTEREST IN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PISMATICK, North Dakota-North Worst in Citi Dakota's first recall election vesterday failed to stir people of the State to vote would be polled. The estimate of Theodore G. Nelson, secretary of the would be cast.

Indications of apathy in organizations in several cities and prospects of a light vote were regarded by Nonpartisan League officials as favorable to the retention of Governor Lynn J. and the anti-league side was sure to suffer more than the league if the city

vo'e fel' below expectations. Three days of drizzling rain in the southwestern part of the State was regarded with apprehension by Nonpartisans, fearing that many farmers would be kept away from the polis. Bright sunshine and warm weather yesterday dried the highways fast,

however. The campaign was described by Atty.-Gen. William Lemke, who has been in politics for 20 years, as the most unusual campaign he had ever witnessed, for lack of outbursts of

enthusiasm. General condemnation of use of the recall, especially in a state where state officials are elected for but two years, is believed to have had something to do with this feeling. The Nonpartisans appeared to be fully as interested in defeating the two initiated laws proposed by Independents, one of which would abolish the Bank of North Dakota and the other would abolish the Home Builders Association, as in the

When the polls closed at 9 o'clock it obtain in which early returns from against the conviction for murder in Department, however, that the Shipcities would show Independent candiMassachusetts of Nicolo Sacco and ping Board can operate the transport German rights under the terms of the dates far in the lead, while complete returns, including rural which may not be avai'able for 24 end at 8 o'clock in the evening. Extra believed the Secretary of War at least before the Conference meets, the hope hours, would show the Nonpartisans police forces were placed at strategic will approve an experiment in this is expressed that this question may victors by a small majority.

whenever the moment is appropriate, and for the moment her attitude is that the negotiations are a thing apart ILLICIT DRUG TRADE

Congress Is Expected to Renew

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia portant developments in the progress of the consideration of a bargain which would involve the surrender of one demand in exchange to tighten enforcement of the Harrison Narcotic Act, there has been a decided increase in the illicit use of drugs stands and what support it has in the House of Commons in its efforts to produce a peaceful solution of the Irish problem.

It is the aristocracy of the man who does something for the good of his fellow man, and who has within him the qualities of the real citizenship, integrity and honor. This is going to

addicts in this country probably ex-ceeds 1,000,000 at the present time. As a result of disclosures of underground channels through which the DR. WIRTH'S POLICY illicit trade is said to be increasing. Congress is expected to renew efforts to shut off as completely as possible further importations of opium and cocaine. Great quantities are being smuggled into this country through Pacific ports, Mexico, and Canada, according to the advices obtained by investigators of the Treasury Depart-With Poland Well Supported ment and Department of Commerce.

Although a dozen or more synthetic substitutes for cocaine have been put on the market, statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce show that the quantities of drugs imported into this country are increasing. During the war period the chief sources of supply were cut off, but into this now these are reopening and an active trade is being carried on. gers" are responsible for a large bulk of the dealing in drugs, the Prohibition Bureau states, and a determined effort is being made to stamp out this new source of supply along with enforcement of the Eighteenth Amend-

ate parties and the Socialists warmly the public through a total of 233,491 dollars. individuals' and institutions registered by a committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. "The minithe economic discussions with Poland mum value of these drugs computed on the basis of retail prices of the crude material was something over \$20,000,000. The actual cost to the consumer, while it greatly exceeds this amount; cannot be estimated at the present time. When we take into Opposition Organized consideration the fact that various investigators have stated that only 10 to 25 per cent of the quantities of the quantities of these drugs consumed by addicts and the amount of money expended for the satisfaction of their

"In recent years, especially since the enactment of the Harrison Narcotic Law, the traffic by the 'underground' channels has increased enornously and at present time it is said to be actually as extensive as that RECALL ELECTION This traffic is chiefly in the hands of peddlers, who obtain their supplies by smuggling from Canada, Mexico, the Pacific and Atlantic coasts."

day failed to stir people of the State to
the excitement of regular elections.

The report states that the number
San Francisco and Manila, and from
Manila to other points in the Pacific. Early reports from some of the larger opium and its various preparations of The vessels not in commission, it is cities indicated that less than a normal alkaloids is estimated at various times said, are of the single screw type, any, where from 200,000 to 4,000,000, designed as part of the war program, Independents, was that 200,000 votes, though the committee makes a point of or about 30,000 less than a year ago, saying that this is a mere guess, for there are no means available for reaching an accurate estimate.

"Owing to the lack of laws and regulations making it compulsory for the registration of addicts throughout the country or the keeping of any Frazier in office. The strength of the Independent faction lies in the cities has been impossible for the committee to obtain information which would give the exact number of addicts in the United States at the present time

"Information in the hands of the committee indicates that drug addiction is less prevalent in the rural communities than in cities or in congested areas. It would, therefore he unfair to estimate the number of addicts in the entire country on the basis of the figures obtained for New York City. Furthermore, it is the opinion of the committee that an estiin a small city like Jacksonville, Florida, would not be representative for the entire country. Taking these facts into consideration, the committee is of the opinion that the total number of addicts in this country probably exceeds 1,000,000 at the present time.

CONSULATE GUARDED IN URUGUAYAN STRIKE

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay - Special guards were placed around the Spanish War, it is said, convinced the sively resorting to arms against Amer-United States Legation and Consulate War Department that an efficient ica, Great Britain would almost unhere yesterday in anticipation of posappeared that the usual situation fol- sible disorders during the general transports. lowing North Dakota elections would strike in the afternoon in protest Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

points about the city early yesterday. connection

MR. SCHWABFORECASTS PREMIER'S VISIT GREAT DEVELOPMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey-Improved understanding among the peo Attempts to Bar Out Imports ples of the world and the "qualities which make men worth while" are Following Disclosures by the helping the world to make progress in all lines and the United States is on the eve of its greatest development, according to Charles M. Schwab.

Mr. Schwab sale, that in the United States is on the eve of its greatest development, according to Charles M. Schwab.

Mr. Schwab sale, that in the United States than a new a new a different idea.

States there was now a "different idea of life as the result of our association with the peoples of the world We have learned to appreciate a man for what he is. The aristocracy of this world is no longer, and especially in the United States, that of the mar of wealth or the man of noble birth. since the war put a check on the main It is the aristocracy of the man who make us all happier."

USE PROPOSED FOR IDLE SHIPPING

Chairman of Shipping Board Seeks to Take Over Transport Service of Army, With What He Says Would Be a Saving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

service is said to be the real issue at stake in negotiations between Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, and officials Regrettable though the Premier's of the War Department, with a view absence would be, yet it is felt that in to utilizing idle Shipping Board ves- the capable hands of the United States sels to carry government supplies.

ping Board, under contracts with theless assured.

vessels under the board's supervision, should be transferred entirely to its fullest possible manner. own merchant and passenger fleet.

who see a chance to make quick and advantageous contracts. The contention is made, and rightly so, officials of the transport service admit, that many of the army transports now are unfit for service and should be sold or put to other use. Of the 25 vessels ing together the Washington Conferin the transport service, only 13 are ende with absolute sincerity, simplicity active commission.

The report states that the number Panama, San Francisco and Honolulu, which are regarded as inadvisable for long ocean voyages, but otherwise sea worthy.

A complete survey of the transport service facilities and of the facilities of the Shipping Board, with relative costs, etc., is being made by investigators of the War Department and the Shipping Board. A decision is expected shortly.

Army Officers Skeptical

While army transport officers doubt the Shipping Board can perform similar service for the government a a lower cost, they also point out that the movements of transports are unlike those of ordinary merchant lines. Every vessel of the transport service, whether in active use or not, is kept in immediate readiness for sea duty to meet any emergency. This is service which they contend private owners mate based in the number of addicts never have been able to render, and never can be

Should the Shipping Board once gain control of the transport service, they believe it would mean the ultimate abolition of the service. Failure of private owners to render efficient present system by the War Depart- was called will have been decided. service depended upon army-operated doubtedly support America.

service, under private commercial Versailles Treaty. In view of Japan's The strike was to begin at noon and rates, at a considerable saving, it is repeated attempts to come to terms

TO WASHINGTON MAY BE DELAYED

In View of Irish Situation Preliminary Work, So Far as Britain Is Concerned, May Be Undertaken by Mr. Balfour

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"We give the hall and welcome of the New World to the men who have made the Old World new; the dele-gates to the Conference from all coun-tries."—Chauncey M. Depew.

"I believe absolutely in the neces-sity for the closest intercourse he-tween the United States and Great Britain in every sphere of activity."

—Admiral Earl Beatty.

"All thinking Americans feel that

—Admiral Earl Beatty.

"All thinking Americans feel that it is their duty to join in saving civilization from a recurrence of the calamities which have so nearly wrecked it."—Viscount Bryce.

"The intensity of public interest in the coming Conference will make the failure of the Conference to achieve its purposes impossible."—Frederick J. Libby. executive secretary of the

"The coming Conference is one of extraordinary possibilities for settling some of the questions which now perplex the world."—H. G. Wells.

Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for the Limitation of

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Friday)-Considerable doubt is expressed in official circles as to whether Mr. Lloyd George will be able to attend the opening of WASHINGTON, District of Columbia tthe Washington Conference; in fact, Abolition of the army transport in view of the seriousness of the Irish situation, it is considered possible that the preliminary work will have to be undertaken, as far as Great Britain is

concerned, by Arthur Balfour. Secretary of State, and with the spirit Officials of the transport service, of good will that is being manifested who are opposing the proposal, deny toward this unique meeting of nations, the claim of Mr. Lasker that the Ship- the success of the Conference is never-

"Quantities of opium and coca leaves private shipowners, can perform just Although the forthcoming Confertheir crude state and in the form of their crude state and in the form of the War Department, at a saving to spasmodic notice in the press here, the government of several millions of this, it is considered, should in no way be taken as an indication that The Shipping Board is confronted public interest is lacking. Rather is under the Harrison Narcotic Act," with a baffling problem presented by is in the main due to quiet confidence ander the Harrison Narcotic Act, approximately 1000 idle vessels, with that, contrary to the habit of polisays a recent report on drug addicts little prospect ahead for further sale ticians in the past to conduct all interand an increase in commercial busi-ness. It is the belief of Mr. Lasker doors of European chancelleries, in that the work of the army transport this instance discussions of undoubted service, already duplicated largely by world-wide interest will have the light of publicity thrown upon them in the

Viscount Grey's Tribute

There can, of course, still be found Back of the chairman's proposal are a great number of the old school, who said to be the powerful interests of would advocate the utmost secrecy, private shipowners and corporations but in view of American traditions as regards foreign relations, it is felt easy money in carrying army supplies that the matter of publicity can safely to the four corners of the globe under be left in her hands. A considerable section of British opinion, it is considered, might very well be summed up in a recent public statement of Viscount Grey, when he declared that the American Government was callende with absolute sincerity, simplicity and singleness of mind, with a desire But the claim is made that even to promote the world's peace and at with this handicap, the transport the same time obtain a diminution service has a sufficient number of of armaments. Provided all the other vessels in operation to meet all peace- governments attended in the same time demands of the army. It is main-taining regular service between New table he was sure America would meet them in like manner.

As regards the limitation of naval strength, it is considered that the lack of interest which seems to be displayed on this important subject is mainly due to the fact which has become apparent to the British public, namely Great Britain has already put this proposal into practice in the most practical manner possible.

Furthermore since she has no one to arm against, and not a country in the world with a navy against whom it is necessary to protect herself-for the thought that America could even be a rival in armaments, let alone a possible enemy is considered unthinkable-therefore it is not deemed surprising that interest in navies generally should have greatly dwindled.

merican and Japanese

As far as the naval limitations question is concerned, it is considered that the center of interest has left the Atlantic and now rests in the Pacific between Japan and the United States. In this respect, as these countries have the Pacific Ocean between them, each must remain supreme in its own waters but impotent to form any serious threat to the other.

This, it is felt, is where the Washington Conference is going to enter on really constructive work, and where vital issues are going to be decided. for it is considered that with a settleservice at the time of the Spanish- ment of the armament question as be-American War, it was pointed out, re- tween Japan and America, one of the sulted in the establishment of the vital points for which the Conference

As regards the Anglo-Japanese alliment. Before then, the government As regards the Anglo-Japanese alli-felied wholly on naval vessels and ance, it is felt that the British position privately-owned boats to convey troops has been made sufficiently clear that, and supplies. But the lessons of the in the unlikely event of Japan aggres-

One outstanding question that re-If Mr. Lasker can convince the War mains is a settlement between Japan be decided by mutual agreement,

France May Be Useful as a Mediator on the Pacific Question

medial cable to The Christian Science Menitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Friday)—Tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock Aristide Briand, Albert Sarraut, René Viviani who with Tules T. Jusserand will form the dele-cation called France's big four at Washington will leave Paris, and in on will embark on S.S. Lafayette. Philip Berthelot is accom-panying the party as secretary. Gen-eral Buat, chief of the headquarters staff and Admiral Debon, the naval chief are the principal official advisers, though Marshal Foch is expected to be present at the Conference. Mr. rer, Minister Plenipotentiary and undersecretary at the Quai d'Orsay, Mr. Massigli, secretary of the Council of Ambassadors, Mr. Casenave, Minister Pienipotentiary, Mr. Duchene, director at the Colonial Ministry, are

mong the principal assistants.

Great satisfaction is felt that final complications and impediments have been removed. The vote of the Senstrengthens the authority of Mr. It is not unnatural that Mr. Briand in the Senate did not explain in detail the French plans for Washington, but he elaborated the view of public only the names of its four dele-his mission which he had already put gates. As a matter of fact, however,

It is the French view that France certain discussions, whether relative to the Pacific or to land disarmament, bring enlightenment and play a useful part. Her efforts will be in the interests of world peace. Mr. Briand evidently believes that France can be a mediator, and he employed the word in his Senate speech. This must not, however, be taken to mean that he has the smallest intention of thrusting French solutions upon America; England and Japan. As he puts it, "a good friend may be useful is on the advisory council, which he is on the noise."

Particularly significant was his remark that apart from the official Con-ference there would be conversations between the statesmen meeting in Washington. "We have," he said, "many things to say, man to man, in the United States, and who knows but that we shall succeed in putting ourselves in accord on many questions."
This is generally taken to mean that and that the possibility of pursuing a

France counts considerably upon the personal, authoritative presentation of her case in America, and the merely formal results will not be regarded as taken and direction given to America's

Vigilance Cannot Be Released

right to claim natural frontiers, that affairs. is to say the Rhine frontier, but did "Fort

her old enemy, France, while desirous of the world. curity.

terests at stake, and France will be bound to take up a position of arbitrator. This will be a redoubtable responsibility which apparently appals the "Figaro." It is remarked that "The character of the 21 demands the "Figaro."

New Phase Opens.

A significant passage appears in the important magazine "Revue des Deux Mondes," which states that America, and which had frequently been reiting and fearful for the future calling Europe to participate in the settlement of the difficulties aristic in the Pacific, obliges herself to

France is happy since she has never ceased to count upon the active sym-pathies of the United States. By the China, such a move, if permitted to te Europe and a new phase opens in culated to upset the equilibrium of the consolidation of peace. Certainly the world. the consolidation of peace. Certains

Fracce is now placing her expectations tioned step she has lost her standing with the nations of the world."

Plans of First Meeting

Public to Be Represented Chiefly by Members of Press

cial to The Christian Science Monitorom its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

the matter to be brought, up before the meeting at Washington. In any case every confidence is felt that the Conference is quite able to deal with the sharing question, as it also undubtedly fe with the matter of naval limitations.

French Expectations High

France May Be Useful as a Mediator on the Pacific Question

dent and his Cabinet; the American delegation with its advisers; the advisors council named by the President was learned on high authority that, although the group was working toward the refunding of this loan, due November 1, and also of a loan arranged by Peking with the Pacific Lower Company, due December 1, and also of a loan arranged by Peking with the Pacific Company, due December 1, the two amounting to about the draw Munitions Bonus Agreed to by a Small Majority, Thus Averting a Serious Strike

CANADIAN PREMIER

CANADIAN PREMIER

CANADIAN PREMIER

CANADIAN PREMIER

Averting a Serious Strike

The claim of the Southern Govern
The claim of the Southern Governferred to. How many representatives of the press will be represented has not been definitely determined, but they will take up most of the accommodations not required for the officials.

given to working out arrangements whereby the press can be adequately taken care of, both the press of the United States and of other countries which are sending large delegations of newspaper men. "There can be no valid claim that the public is excluded when the press is freely admitted," said an official. "It is practically the only way of providing for the informa-tion of the public fairly and fully."

The meeting will be formally opened by Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, the head of the American delegation. Immediately thereafter President Harding will make his ad-

tries, have been announced, the United a matt the State Department has had a large body of technical men, some of them regular members of the Far Eastern Division and some of them recently attached for the purpose, working on the American program. This is in addition to the work that has done for the department by the Carnegie Fund for the Endowment in close conference with representa-State Department will not announce

Policy Must Alter

Japan's Attitude to China Should Change, American Jurist Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York-"Not since John Quincy Adams established the Monroe Doctrine has a more important se scope of the Conference may be Monroe Doctrine has a more important problem in diplomacy been presented to our government than that which it new policy on such matters as inter-national debts will be considered. is called upon to meet at the coming Conference in connection with the Far Eastern situation," said Judge L. H. Wilfley, an expert on oriental questions, in an interview with a repre-sentative of The Christian Science

Judge Wilfley was the first Attorney General in the Philippines under the governorship of William Howard with regard to the special position moned by President Theodore Roose-

not do so because she was content with represented by the ablest men the sibilities and whatever the outcome, the pledges of her allies. But the country affords. It is becoming more the world must have some such arpartite military pact was not rati- and more obvious that the stand taken rangement for its own future security.

d. and France therefore loses both by our representatives, and the man- Mr. Wells was emphatically in fa-

that a guard is no longer necessary to of the western nations are able to out and cause dissension among the register and should therefore be added sure. I know what it will be if I have gathering of teachers in Boston, announced that to minimize the effect Japan to change her attitude There are many comments today, some of which strike a warning note. Thus the "Figaro" says that Japan, ments may be materially reduced. On the other hand, it is quite clear that

ington Conference cannot dream of forcibly to subvert the sovereignty of organizations in the United States, ceneral disarmament until after Gerchina and to reduce that nation to will be bound and sent to President the position of a subject state. This Harding by a special messenger. The move was a violation of the fundamenresolution: move was a violation of the fundamen-resolution:

"We, the women of Massachusetts,
"We, the women of Massachusetts, decency, and also a violation of the grievously concerned over the eco-

ipate in the settlement of Eu"Furthermore, on account of the great nations to confer upon the militaristic character of the Japanese limitation of armament through an Government and on account of the tremendous population and area of pathles of the United States. By the China, such a move, if permitted to "Resolved, That we, women of Mas-route of the Pacific, America returns be carried into final effect, was cal-sachusetts, hereby declare ourselves had stood in its path.

Funding Peking's Debts

American Group Seeking to Aid China Before Conference Starts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

was unfounded.

The claim of the Southern Governdirect representatives of the people, it was pointed out yesterday, when the seating arrangements were reapprove the new loans offered by the American group "rather than have the Peking Government admit its bankruptcy next Tuesday," when the Chicago bank's loan is due, was met by a high authority with a statement that, although it was impossible to was obvious that Washington, as well as the American group, desired to make it possible for China to go into the Conference without unpaid loans on her hands.

The statement that it was the intention of the American group to see that the interests on the bonds of the Hukuang railroad loan now in this country be paid by Peking was ence to the statement that "many of bonds were held by Germany and arrived in this country from England, where they were accepted as part of the German indemnity," it was While the actual or tentative lists said that most of these bonds had of the full delegations, including advisers and experts from foreign countries, and that their nayment was tries, have been appropried the various countries, and that their nayment was a matter of concern to all these

Japan Will Cooperate

Army Adviser Says Country Joins Parley With Right Attitude Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

OGDEN, Utah-Japan has an earnest Peace, of which Elihu Root is the States at all times and is confident serious situation, for in view of the president. Mr. Hughes has also been that good results will be accomplished at the Washington Conference, which convenes November 11, according to advisers until after the President has adviser to the delegates to the Confer-Kato was also in the party, which totaled 36 persons and occupied a special train of seven cars. Admiral Kato said that Japan was entering the Conference with a fine attitude and willingness to give and take.

Prominent members of the army staff, in addition to General Tanaka. were Lieut. Col. Noburu Morita, Maj. K. Tashiro, Maj. T. Forujo, Maj. K. Nindihara and Capt. K. Morishima. The members of the naval staff, in addition to Admiral Kato, were Captains K. Yamanashi, N. Shuyetsugen and Y. Uyeda, Commander T. Hori and Lieutenant-Commanders D. Takei and T. Faji. The delegation was greeted by a group of 60 countrymen, headed by S. Tamaki, a local merchant.

H. G. Wells Arrives

Special to The Christian Science Mo from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York-Arriving ment, H. G. Wells said that the Con-"Fortunately," he said, "we shall be ference was a thing of unknown pos-

Women Pledge Their Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor WORCESTER. Massachusetts the "Figaro." It is remarked that France must be exceedingly cautious and the time and manner of making in Europe, even in return for promises, and "Gaulois" declares that the Washington Conference capnot draw of forcibly to the state of t Pledging its united support to the

agreement among all nations, have adopted the following resolution:

unreservedly in favor of the limitation of armaments by international agreement and pray that definite results may be accomplished. Be it further resolved that we pledge our united support to our President in this effort secure the results for which the Conference is called.

Conference Is Indorsed

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island - A resolution indorsing the coming Conference on Limitation of Armament The public will be represented at the Conference on Limitation of Armament chiefly by the press. This fact was authoritatively stressed yesterday in connection with the details for the opening of the Conference. The first meeting will be held in Continuously to make it possible for the opening of the Conference. The first meeting will be held in Continuously to make it possible for the opening of the Conference. The first meeting will be held in Continuously to make it possible for the opening of the Conference on Limitation of Armament was adopted unanimously by the Synod of New England of the Episcopal Church at its session here. The bishops and clerical and lay deputies went on record that "in the substitution of reason for violence, of arbitration of the consideration and trust for mutual susplicion and jealousy among the nations, they see the only hope for the peace of the world." Copies of the resolution were ordered sent to President for it is obvious that there will be present: The President for the Conference on Limitation of Armament was adopted unanimously by the continuous adopted unanimously by the Conference on Limitation of New England of the Episcopal Church at its session here. The bishops and clerical and lay deputies went on record that "in the substitution of New England of the Episcopal Church at its session here. The bishops and clerical and lay deputies went on record that "in the substitution of New England of the Episcopal Church at its session here. The bishops and clerical and lay deputies went on record that "in the substitution of New England of the Episcopal Church at its session here. The bishops and clerical and lay deputies went on re the no tickets left.

Commercial Trust and Savings Bank American commissioners to the ConThere will be present: The Presi of Chicago, on condition that Peking terence.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Friday)-The engineering and shipbuilding workers of Great Britain have decided by a relatively small majority to accept the employers' proposal to withdraw the munitions bonus by three installments commencing November 1. A critical condition had arisen, that at one time looked as if the country were to be again faced with a strike, as outlined in The Christian Science Monitor on 8, that would still further October cripple British industry. Fortunately this contingency has not arisen and the workers' decision is welcomed on

A joint conference of the unions announced as follows: For acceptance...... 170,471 cision.

Against..... 147,636

many abstentions, it is thought, were try through." mainly due to the absence of any official lead.

Relief Over Decision

Immense relief is felt at the passing desire to cooperate with the United of what is characterized as a very number of unemployed in the country at present, it is difficult to see just exactly what might have been the throwing a further two or lists will shortly undergo a consider- said Mr. Meighen. able reduction.

The greatest amount of unemploybetter in the Labor unemployment built." returns.

Meantime Lord Ashfield has submitted to the government a compre-hensive scheme for the relief of unscheme, he estimates, would absorb had adequate return. Not one dollar some 20,000 men for two years, apart has been improvidently expended or improperly used."

Wealth Heavily Taxed

The expenditure this would entail he estimates at £6,000,000, but he of France in respect of disarmament, velt to organize the American court in here to be in Washington during the makes the work conditional upon an Mr. Briand repeats the argument China. Judge Wilfiey spoke from Conference on Limitation of Arma-agreement that his company's omnibus many years' experience in Far Eastern ment, H. G. Wells said that the Conservice, which finds the profit for the early years of such railways, shall notroad traffic for 10 years.

Renewal of Benefits

The Board of Trade unemployment France therefore loses both professional transfer of the Allies and the contiers.

The both of the Allies and the contiers of the Allies and the contiers.

The both of the weak ending October to the contiers of the weak ending October to the contiers.

The both of the weak ending October to the contiers of the weak ending October to the weak ending October to the contiers of the weak ending October to the con of general disarmament, cannot relax

"The situation as I see it, in a nut-might provoke misunderstanding and unemployment benefit. In addition ploying men of this Dominion are not commissioner of Education, told a this section of New England, has to the total, which brings the grand the power to make it. total unemployed in Great Britain up to 1,844,000. This is an increase suspense. of 39,000 on the week ending Oc- until it is known what our tariff is to

tober 14. The great increase in the numbers What Mr. King's policy is to be no out of benefit is considered due to the person knows—least of all, Mr. King

The course of Governor Morgan of with that I tell him 'No.' West Virginia, with respect to mine disorders in his State was criticized before the Senate Investigating Committee yesterday by H. C. Ogden, publisher of The Wheeling News and The Wheeling Intelligencer.

had not pressed such legislation, but

that effective use of the state constabulary by the Governor would have obviated the necessity for calling in federal troops in the recent conditions of violence.

Reorganization of the state militia. now in process, will end much of the trouble, the Wheeling publisher be-

MUSCLE SHOALS PROJECT

FLORENCE, Alabama - Disposition of the nitrate plants and dam at Muscle Shoals will be made from a

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK



Government Has Taxed Wealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

the Prime Minister, addressing 4000 people in the Massey Hall, Toronto, made a strong attack on William Lyon MacKenzie King, leader of the Liberal Party, whom he charged with "scrambling to the ends of the earth to find something with which to assail us."
The Premier, while admitting mistakes throughout the country was held in might have been made by the Conserv- against the government for entering London on Friday, when the result of ative Government, declared: "We are into negotiations with delegates from the ballot which had been taken was able to say that during eight years there has been no great wrong de- in favor of a division on this issue

of T. A. Crerar that "the railways are Majority for acceptance.... 22,835 in politics." If they were it was only Downing Street are not so bright, a A joint ballot paper was used for because the agrarian leader put them deadlock having, it is believed, ensued both industries, and the number of there. Today the nation owned 20.wer some point connected with the
men involved was well over 3,000,000. 000 miles of railway. For many years
allegiance question. The ballot paper was unaccompanied the burden would be upon the people by any recommendation and contained of Canada, but that was the penalty statement beyond the bare subject Canadians had to pay for "mistakes matter in the request to vote. The made by those who stand aside and voting was unusually light, and the mock our struggles to pull this coun-The made by those who stand aside and Dr. Wirth at the first meeting of the

Criticisms were made that those managing the Canadian railways had other interests. "Where do you exfor men who have no business? asked Mr. Meighen.

Opposition Decried

Dealing with the Canadian Mercantile Marine, the Prime Minister said building trades in Great Britain is at it was done with the full authority an end. The workers have agreed to new pardon and send it to the sheriff of Parliament, and Mr. Lemieux had accept the employers' proposal to of Oneida County. The case is ex-Maj.-Gen. Kuninhige Tanaka, army three million out of work as well as of Parliament, and Mr. Lemieux had adviser to the delegates to the Conferindustry. A refusal of the employers' rely on the full support of the Opposience, who passed through here en terms and a consequent strike would ton. Not one ship had been started ber 1. Over 3,000,000 men were introduced to Parliament volved. The decision which brightens route to Washington, District of Lolumbia. Vice-Admiral Hiroharu with the government's accordance of in the spring of 1919. "In the spring of with the government's acceptance of in the spring of 1919. "In the spring the contracts for new capital ships, of 1921, when there was no prospect it is thought that the unemployment of more ships, they condemned us."

"Just like the falls at St. John, you never saw anything in a circus move ment exists among the engineers and quicker. They turn round and denounce shipbuilders, and with the number that everything we have done. That will gradually be absorbed as the work Mercantile Marine is an asset to the on the new ships is put in hand, there Dominion and we have no reason to will be a noticeable difference for the regret any one of those ships being

"This country during the period of reconstruction has spent \$2,300,000,-000," continued the Prime Minister. "You can't point the hand in this employed by the extension of the country to one lone dollar of expendi-underground railways of London. This

"When you find the talk vague, and when you find efforts to instill prejudice in hard working people by telling them about the advantages of the rich. and the government being allied with the rich, and not one single attempt to be subjected to opposition by other point the finger at anything that was unfair to the poerer people of this country, make up your mind that they have no case.

"This administration has taxed

"The employing community is in Capital cannot be found be. That is why it is a fiscal policy. round reduction. The last time he was pledged was the night before last. UNDER CRITICISM The first time was in August, 1919. when his party adopted a platform and WASHINGTON, District of Columbia chose him leader. If he asks if I agree

NEWSPAPERS SHOW GAINS

CHICAGO Illinois American news. papers have gained 100 per cent in circulation, and the volume of advertising has increased proportionately within The West Virginia Governor, Mr. the past seven years, Stanley Clague, Ogden declared, had f'sat still" on a managing director of the Audit Buparty platform pledging abolition of reau of Circulation, said at the annual the mine guard system, and not only convention of the organization. convention of the organization.

Mr. Ogden also told the committee



IF we ever seem out of touch I with the plain courtesy strictly business standpoint and no other, Secretary Weeks told a large should always govern "folks" in human transactions, call us down-hard!

The Edison Electric

NEWS SUMMARY

when the Washington Conference Great quantities of drugs are him to leave the preliminary work in the hands of Arthur J. Balfour, one of the principal delegates. The Conference is receiving scant notice in the British press. This is not due to lack of public interest but to the fact that Britain has already played her part in the reduction of naval armaments. p. 1

From a study of Aristide Briand's More Than Any Other in the speech in the French Senate it is Allied World Today—Liber-inferred that the scope of the Conference at Washington may be widened ence at Washington may be widened al Platform Strongly Criticized to admit a discussion of international debts. He leaves Paris today for the United States, where he will present the case for France who, while desirous of general disarmament, cannot TORONTO. Ontario-Arthur Meighen, relax her vigilance until her security is assured.

Mr. Lloyd George is to face his Unionist critics on Monday. In the House of Commons he will find out what support the government has in its effort to solve the Irish problem when a vote of censure is moved Southern Ireland. The government is and expects by it to go forward with The Premier denied the allegation renewed vigor into the Irish conversations. Meanwhile the prospects at 10

Little change marks the new German Government's policy as defined by In general it will follow the lines laid down by the last ministry. It will aim to fulfill the Treaty obligations as far as It is possible to do so. With Upper Silesia out of the way pect to find business men if you look the last obstacle has been removed to the establishment of harmonious relations with the Allies.

> The dispute between employers and employees in the engineering and ship- arrest for disobeying a court order. withdraw the war bonus by three pected to go to the Supreme Court, as the Labor outlook arrives simultaneously with a scheme, submitted by GOVERNOR TO FIGHT Lord Ashfield to the government, by which 20,000 unemployed men could be absorbed in the work of extending the underground railways in London.

> In a speech at Toronto, Arthur Meighen, the Canadian Premier, made a strong attack on W. L. Mackenzie King. leader of the Liberal Party, and denied the allegation of the agrament recently made by the president rian leader, T. A. Crerar, that "the of the railroad that the latter contemrailways are in politics.

Methods of the United States Railroad Labor Board were praised by the leaders of the brotherhoods in Chicago vesterday, and it was said that the board had prevented a strike. Executives, however, declared that they would proceed with requests for reductions in the wages of employees. Judge Ben W. Hooper of the board said that it would be a mistake to believe that the men had not intended to strike. Findings of the board in the situation, as a result of the conferences with the men and the employers, will be announced today. p. 1

The number of illiterates in Amer-Massachusetts, yesterday. back to the state in service the benefit

efforts to shut off the illicit traffic and idle no rent would be charged those

closure by the United States Treasury Department of figures revealing that the amount of the trade is increasing while the number of addicts grows opens? It is doubtful. It is even felt smuggled into the country through that the Irish negotiations may force Pacific ports, Mexico and Canada, achim to leave the preliminary work in cording to the advices of investigators.

> Administration forces in the Senate won a hard-earned yietory yesterday when the corporation tax of 15 per cent, as recommended by the Finance Committee, was put into the revenue bill by a vote of 36 to 26. Two amendments proposed by Senator Walsh (D.), of Massachusetts, provided for a graduated tax on incomes of cor-porations. These were rejected by a margin of only one vote, indicating that the action of the Senate may yet be overturned.

It is proposed by the chairman of the Shipping Board that the board take over the army transport service. The claim is made that the service could be rendered at a great saving to the govto oppose the plan, believing that efficient service might be lacking in time of emergency.

WISCONSIN SHERIFF AVOIDS CONTEMPT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin-Placed in a dilemma by conflicting orders resulting from the pardon controversy between John J. Blaine, Governor of Wisconsin, and A. H. Reid, circuit judge, Edward .F. Buechen, sheriff of Langlade County, found a way out by transferring the disputed prisoner, Peter J. Christ, to the custody of Hans Rodd, sheriff of Oneida County. Sheriff Buchen acted before the pardon arrived. If the sheriff had refused to obey the Governor after receipt of the pardon, the Executive could have removed him from office.
If the sheriff disobeyed Judge Reid's order not to free the prisoner, the judge could have insisted upon his

The Governor is expected to sign a it is the first clash between the execu-

LOSS OF BOAT LINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BALTIMORE, Maryland-The right of the Pennsylvania Railroad to cease the operation of steamer lines which plates some such disposition in the

near future. The statements of President Rea was made at a meeting of the State Chamber of Commerce in Harrisburg. Governor Ritchie has declared in reply that "before the Pennsylvania Railroad could dispose of steamers now operating on the bay it would have to appear before either the Maryland Public Service Commission or the Interstate Commerce Commission and prove that there is not adequate public demand for service of the kind." Mr. Rea stated that ferries subsidized by the State had made it impossible for the steamer lines to meet ex-

WORK TO BE DISTRIBUTED Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island - The B. B. and R. Knight Company, manu-William of unemployment among its hands it Jennings Bryan, who also spoke, said will distribute orders equally among the schools should train men to pay its mills. Many of the mills are now operating. Others will begin as orders they received in their education. p. 4 are apportioned to them. The company informed its employees when Congress is expected to renew its the mills closed that while they were import of narcotics, following the dis- who lived in company-owned houses.

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The First Frost

We lay no claim to any expert knowledge of the subject. If we are wrong we shall be glad to be set right. But, s we recall the matter out of the ists of an early, but, none the less, absorbing study, water has one very engaging property. In its passage from quid to solid-in other words, from lain ordinary water to plain ordinary A lake or a pond of any kind, at A lake or a pond of any kind, at realist, and an even greater delineator the end of a summer day, for instance, of motives and emotions. This would around the edges or in the shallow ces, the water will be quite warm Further out in the deep places it will e much cooler; while some way below the surface, it will be cooler still.

Now, at temperatures so well above ng point, much latitude is allowed to the waters of the lake. They se what temperatures they will, and keep them as long as they can. The moment, however, that the outside air cools down to the point where the first white sheen spreads self silently over the grass of the old, then the water in every lake and ry pond and every pool, throughlying silent in the moonlight is never was an idea allen to his own nature.

ware that anything is happening. Yet an idea superimposed upon his genius.

Thus Dostoievski, in this, as in all certain point-4 degrees centi-There, for some time, it stops. Well, it is waiting till all the

ist faint ripple is stilled and the lake

A Strangely Elusive Thing

For the first frost of all is a strangely

Autumn's earliest frost had given.
To the woods below
Hues of beauty, such as heaven
Lendeth to its bow;
And the soft breeze from the west
Scarcely broke their dreamy rest.

But, we would be on our guard against being led into a literary dis-cussion of the matter. For indeed, of things that have, from time to time. ghts, as he looked out over the red and gold glory of the New Eng-land countryside "on the declivity of a hill in Salisbury, Essex County" about two miles from the meeting place, "of the Powow River and the Merrimac" link up with the thoughts of many other poets grave and gay.

If Whittier tells of the first friendly ouch of the great artist. Coleridge presents the picture of his work com-plete and all pervading:

refore all seasons shall be sweet to

rops fall.

y in the trances of the blast.

secret, ministry of frost

g them up in silent icicles,

shining to the quiet moon.

"A Fine and Frosty Morning"

and everywhere where there is frost at all, although some places seem to family life.

The Indians, by the way, in the high lands of

DOSTOIEVSKI

His Life and Work

Specially for The Christian Science Monito information were asked who Dostoievski was, he would probably reply that he was a great Russian novelist. e, it. has a kind of rallying point. and he might add that he was a great may have all manner of temperatures. by true; but it would not explain the peculiar significance of Dostolevski because he was too individual a phenomenon to fall precisely under

any general heading.

The only word which may be unreservedly applied to Dostoievski is the word artist. If we wish to fix his position in literature we must, it is true, say that he was a great realist, in some respects the greatest of that in some respects the greatest of that group of realists who founded the master in the art of producing atmosmodern novel and drama in Europe-Zola, Ibsen, Hauptmann, Tolstoy, Of these only Zola and Tolstoy approach him in depth and grip. Tolstoy and Dostolevski are closely linked, by their nationality and by their common absorption in religion. Yet Dostoievski was the greater, for his religion was drawn from the depths of his own ought processes; he lived and wrote religion in so far as he had experienced it; the religion of Tolstoy perature of the water on the else, possessed the one quality which is fundamental to greatness: absolute sincerity.

Boyhood Trials

Dostoievski was born in Moscow est of the water has reached that on October 30, 1821. His parents mperature. Why, again? Well, be-brought up their seven children in ause water at 4 degrees centigrade an atmosphere of strict discipline and hat, whether you heat it or cool it, it boys were sent to school they had few friends, and when Feodor was sent four degrees, centigrade, then, is to the military engineering school at rater's rallying point, and, after St. Petersburg he found himself com-hat, if what Coleridge calls the pletely out of touch with his sur-accret ministry of frost" continue. water, gaining in baving increased a natural tendency lightness as it cools still further, stays to shyness and reserve. This sense on the surface, and, in the end, of incompatibility was increased by an freezes. First, just a little spread of almost complete lack of funds, his crystals round the edges, where the father refusing him means suitable to water is now coldest, gradually creep-ing out, further and further, till the This situation was bitterly felt and resented by Dostoievski, father's attitude was not due to lack that may all sound very aca- of means. He had no money to buy Yet there are not a few, surely, himself the smallest comfort after a the will find in it the wherewithal to route march, or even to buy a charge d another wonder to the wonders of of boots. This was a foretaste of that the first frost and to many frosts that struggle with lack which was to continue for the greater part of his life. On leaving the school he accepted a post as military engineer, which he soon resigned in order to pursue the

The succession of his volumes marks works its small wonder on a little pool his progress through life, for no writer by the wayside, or in the hollow of a makes greater use both of outward and inner circumstances. His first great whittier put it:

was published in 1846. In this we see a novelist of exceptional merit; we see sympathy with and understanding for him a place among the greatest are are traced in his next work. "The Double," which, though unfavorably received by the critics, was always written about frost there is no placed high by Dostolevski himself.

To dip into them is like dipping an encyclopedia. One subject that was in him, it needed the poigs on to another. Whittier's hant experiences of the next few years: arrest on political grounds, condemnation and reprieve at the last moment; it needed the years in Siberia. These years of intercourse with criminals and of exclusive study of the Bible gave the bent to his peculiar genius.

Service in the Army

His imprisonment in Siberia. which lasted four years, was followed by four years of service in the ranks. in Semipolatinsk. It was during this time that he met and married his first wife;

the widow of a colleague.
In 1866 he published "Raskolnikow." (or "Crime and Punishment"). his first really great work. The Rusthe tufts of snow on the bare sian critics chose to see in this novel an insult to the Russian student, and ole tree, while the nigh thatch for some years this idea, which was strengthened by the publication of "The Possessed," caused allenation be-

The next few years formed a period and the sheriffs meet yearly the Aldermen and Governors of the Royal There we have the whole story, and the key, perhaps, to the attraction which frost has for most people of

boar frost, as the white mist slowly story centering about a political plot, disappeared before a red sun, and a of which Dostoievski had full knowledge from his brother Iwan; some of

the characters are portraits.

On the return of the little family to We have no intention of describing St. Petersburg Mrs. Dostoievski took it. for after all, things gratefully charge of her husband's affairs, and familiar have a wonderful way of describing themselves. To do more their domestic life, which included attach inst make mention of them is to the society and no amusements, underthan just make mention of them is to paint the lily. And a hoar frost is took to pay off his debts. Thus his a curiously grateful and familiar position gradually improved, and his thing. It is to be met with anywhere

America, have a very attractive name

The four summer months were for it. They call it the Poganip. We spent in Staraja Russa, a little sleepy will not vouch for the spelling, but country town, where that is the sound of it. And, anyway, it is just the word, surely, to ward purchased. The plot of the describe the white mist, which. "Brothers Karamasov" is laid in this country town, where Dostolevski loward nightfall, descends from the "Brothers Karamasov" is laid in this toward nightfall, descends from the mountains, sweeps into the valleys and by morning with the aid of the "frosty but kindly" air, has transformed the world.

In this work and the "Note-book of an Author" Dostoleyski embodies the ideas which were nearest his heart. The "Notebook," in which he preaches religion and patriotism, regained for him the allegiance of the Russian students. Aimée Dostoievski tells us that they visited him at all hours of the day, so that he was often obliged to work at night. Otherwise he lived a regular and equable life. If the ordinary man of good general He devoted much time and thought to the education of his children, reading aloud to them himself, sometimes legends, sometimes the works of Pushkin or Tolstoy, some-times those of Dickens or Walter Scott, which he knew intimately. Such was the domestic side of Dostolevski's Dostolevski gained increasing con-

trol over his material with experience and practice; the summit of his art was reached in "Crime and Punishment. But to perceive this, familiarity with his methods is requisite. Throughout his works there are elements which apparently indicate lack of control, but are really devices emphere: he is interested just as much in the ideas represented through atmosphere as he is in ideas working through individuals. He works up an atmosphere sometimes through confusion or tumult, the confusion being due to a number of conflicting feelcrowd to sway under them. In the ment" we see how he produces an atmosphere in which his characters can live and move, while the feast given by Katherine Iwanowna in the same work shows the use he can make of confusion. Another curious and, possibly to us, improbable quality, is the rudeness of the charac-ters to each other; we know from Dostoievski's daughter that this was quality which Dostoievski disliked extremely, but it was useful in re-vealing the depths in his characters, and it was characteristic of the Rus-

sia in which he lived. His "Russian Idea"

Dostolevski passed through many phases of skepticism, many phases of revolt against the inconsistencies of the material universe before he was reconciled to the faith which was deeply rooted in his nature. phases of unbelief are represented by his characters. He has glimpses of the harmony at the heart of things, but he did not know what value to attach to them, yet they grew in importance to him. "Paradise is hidden in each one of us, in me at this moment, and if I were willing, it would dawn for me tomorrow, for my whole life." ("Brothers Waramasov.") The man of the future, whom Dostovieski hoped for, the man who was to express this inner harmony, the opposite of the belief in dual consciousness, is found in Alyoscha, the type of the perfect, but not yet experienced Christian; the sum of Dostoievski's religious convictions, his philosophy of life, is found in the mouth of the Starets, in the same work, the type of the perfected saint. Religious faith for Dostolevski was closely bound up with his faith in the Russian peasant. "The man who does not believe in God, does not believe in God's people; but he who but these qualities which were to give gains faith in the people will see the holy of holies. The people alone, and the spiritual power which resides in them, will convert the atheists." This is Dostoievski's "Russian Idea." It is this love for the people, and through them for mankind, which crowns Dostoievski's greatness; it is this love which gives him understanding. "I did not bow down to you personally, but to suffering humanity in he kisses the feet of Sonia. This love is at the root of his most cherished conviction, that there is no crims and the schooler was coming under bare poles. cannot be expatiated, nothing so terrible that God's mercy does not ex-to a group of men, who were washing tend to it. The speech of Marmeladov, down the after deck with a hose. in the same work, when he describes the forgiveness of Christ at the last judgment—a favorite passage of Dos-toievski's—embodies that conviction.

Christ's Hospital Boys

On a bright autumn morning the dressed in their familiar blue gowns. vellow stockings, and broad shoes. hatless. could be seen marching through the city streets on their way tween Dostoievski and the students. London. They were performing an ancient custom that goes back some ancient custom that goes back some 400 years. The Lord Mayor of London the sheriffs meet yearly the which frost has for most people of mest lands. For, whether it be "a fine and frosty morning" or "a fine and frosty morning of the sulence which select and four third may and frost march to the Mansion the scholars march to the Mansion of Parliament. After this ceremony the scholars march to the Mansion the scholars march to the Mansion the scholars march to the scholars march to the Mansion the scholars march to the scholars march to the Mansion the scholars march to the sch

DOWN BOSTON HARBOR

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor "No, sir," said Uncle Jeb Price, givping ain't what it used to be!"

Scituate way," and as he came to Boston in his own badly-painted craft absolute necessity.

"Now," said Uncle Jeb, pointing to

starboard, "just look at thet!" was a long and very dingy tramp with a red patch on one side, swinging idly on the ebb tide, riding high in the water, and sending a very thin wisp of smoke skyward from her funnel. She reminded me of Kipling's "The Mary Gloster"—"cheap repairs for the cheap 'uns," and her "A crew's wash was flapping above her

Trisco run." We shot under the tramp's overhanging stern. tinued Uncle Jeb, "she wouldn't have been the 'Jumnar' o' London neither. 'Flying Cloud' of Boston would have been her measure."

Up the light green harbor waters came a steamer, spick and span in the hard morning sunlight, her ports glancing with the sun's glare, her upper works a flashing white, and a great plume of smoke billowing out

"Liner." said Uncle Jeb in delight, a dandy?

A schooner came swinging by under



Rampin' in from Liverpool

her jibs, with her crew, bareheaded and gay in many colored jerseys, stowing away her gear. Her sides were scarred and worn, her jibs patched again and again, and she rode deep

"Banker," was Uncle Jeb's swift "She's got a load and she's been driven hard. Her skipper must a high-line man!"
"A high-line man," it turned out,

one whose cruises are always fleet home in the race for harbor. with his back to the rail, entering sums of figures in a big log book. "Crew prob'ly ship for some wages and mostly shares," explained Uncle

Jeb. "Prob'ly he's figuring up the Other motor boats swent by us. some dingy craft, others trig and trim with the pennant of a yacht club snapping at the bow. A police boat swung across our track, an ocean going tug, green with weed about the bows, dented as to funnel, and towing

a string of coal barges, set us plunging up and down an entirely new se glistening swells. An arrowlike destroyer shot by to port, steam ing to some local maneuver with a white "bone" of foam in her mouth, and the black smoke of her four

and seaman's kit shouting commands "Bos'un', explained Uncle Jeb. "Now

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a bos'un on an old time packet used to be someone!"
I remembered Masefield's:

Blue-coated bos'n bawling at the railing Piping through a silver call that had o and agreed with him.

But for all that the schooner was ing the tiller of his very battered brave sight with her polished spars motor boat a sudden twist and bring-glistening in the sun and her pennant ing it directly in the wake of a ferry-boat, where it bobbed up and down in overalls far out on her bowsprit, in a most undignified fashion, "ship- doing something with a paint brush ng ain't what it used to be!"

Now as Uncle Jeb was from "down span and dazzling white.

cituate way," and as he came to Bos"Huh," sniffed Uncle Jeb, "look here!"

Heading straight for us was a craft in preference to the railroad, he was whose color might have originally no mean expert on off-shore shipping been brown. Her bows were pitted and its ways. We were idling down and dented, red with dried salt, one the harbor on a sunny morning with anchor was missing, her fore-deck was some intention of making Scituate a mass of splintered wood and twisted white mist, which, ward purchased. The plot of the Harbor by nightfall. Of course, there steel, one side of her bridge had been was no hurry. Uncle Jeb did not be-swept away, her ventilators were all lieve in hurry, save when it was an askew, half of her rail on one side had gone to Davy Jones, and there were empty davits where there should have been lifeboats. Her house flag was in ribbons, her funnels minus their proper quota of stays, but she was coming in under her own power.

"Sugar boat," appraised Uncle Jeo, "up from Cuby! Ran into a bit of a blow off Hatteras, I shouldn't won-

"A bit of a blow" seemed a mild description, but as the skipper twisted us out from beneath the bows of a said Uncle Jeb disgustedly, "she'd 'a stubby white excursion steamer, whose been a clipper with trim lines, white decks and a cloud o' canvas, on the medium of the siren, what he thought of small boats in general and ours in particular, he started in surprise. "Looks like a storm off Deer Island.

Let's get out of here!" And we went scudding south before a roaring wind.

BIRDS AND A BUNGALOW

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor The bungalow sits on a hill and the "ramp!n' in from Liverpool. Ain't she a dandy? Wonderful lines! She'd gives to it an air of isolation. There is a neighboring cottage just on the other side of the hedge and in reality the bungalow is not so isolated as it tion seems remote indeed.

The quail, 10 of them, patter down through the hedge, discussing in throaty undertones what the prospects where nature seems to take a special

tone summons of the Oregon Towhee dozen Oregon Towhees are saying. It

The linnets, several pairs of them. have taken possession of the vines this field at sunset. clustering over the front porch, which Then you stand on the bridge and only one puncture and broke a

California To hees are sus-The ubiquitous English sparrow "Red with Dawn.

hops in on the scene, scolding and eagerly picking up the crumbs scat-tered near the artichoke shrubs. Comes a blue jay with darting swoops from somewhere up the hillside. seizes upon a goodly morsel of bread and flits away with it while the other



A delightful building site as the linnets

birds hide within the hedge. blue jay is not a bit popular with the smaller birds.

The ten quail are not so regular in their attendance of late. Some mornings a single pair only come for their breakfast, another morning there will be half a dozen, and it is an occasion for an extra portion of bread crumbs when all ten of the shy crea-

tures favor us with their presence. From the first streak of dawn to late in the evening, the birds are to be abandoned car on the way. He reseen about this bungalow on the cently made his third essay on wheels the assurance they display in report- was accompanied by his wife. A secing for their morning and evening ond car, in charge of a chauffeur, folmeals gives one a chummy feeling with these feathered companions.

An Autumn Picture

One reads so much of Ross-shire in London newspapers nowadays that dow and beholds a flock of ten quail tumn cannot help pausing in their hovering about the back stoop, civiliza- day's work to dwell on their beauty for a few moments.

be for a liberal sprinkling of pride in touching up her autumn picbread crumbs. One doesn't like to ture. There glow the hips of the wild disappoint these dainty callers—the rose and there by the river are trees crumbs are always awaiting the quail. turned into flaming sentinels gently Earlier in the morning, before the shedding their bright tints into the quail appear upon the scene, the two- running water. You come upon the old post office, and on the whitewashed penetrates to the sleeping porch. This wall hang the velvety mauve and petucall has been variously translated, but his colored clematis. Lining the little grass, thickly-timbered country, a there is no doubt for us what our half path and smelling of the rich earth score of creeks, a river in flood, heavy are the true children of the autumns "dearie!" Plain as can be the Tow- the chrysanthemums. In the old garhee clamors again and again for his den the damson and apple trees are 'dearie!" with a rising inflection on drooping under their delicious burden the last syllable, sometimes slightly of ripe fruit. Almost opposite here querulous, often with a questioning lies the big stretch of harvest field, neighboring cattle station. Yet the intonation as though "dearie's" actions and no highland chief ever traversed journey from south to north was acbeautiful pheasant strutting across

is built in pergola style, no roofing, gaze at the island; this spot would spring. but with open beams supporting the provide food for the artist for hours, Cherokee roses, wistaria and honey- and you look forward to the wondersuckle vines. An ideal spot for the ful holly which will come from here in trip, the adventurers who have driven building of nests, so the linnets have winter time. A little further along across the continent speak in praise decided. Their pert conversations and there the big white rose you have of a portion of the interior. Mr. vary-crooning and contented, else a watched day by day still clings to a Dutton found the country looking rapturous burst of song; again a frank cottage wall; it seems to speak of the well, owing to recent rain, and good dispute with their neighboring nest- sweetness of summer, the sadness of in patches, but on the whole he con builders, who have a tendency to en- autumn, but in its heart it bears the siders it of poor quality. Mr. Birtles profitable, and who often leads the croach upon preempted territory.

profitable, and who often leads the croach upon preempted territory.

Robins have elected to nest in a winter. There on the ground stretch- but an arid desert, as popularly suppurity of the snow and the chill of declares that the interior is anything On this schooner, he was sitting aft, plum tree shadowing the back bed- ing toward the river some of the in- posed. He passed through vast areas habitants have been gathering their the tall grasses potatoes; but the rarest gem of your timbered, and yielding water suitable fringing the cedar hedge. On a misty autumn picture is left until the morn- for domestic or locomotive purposes morning a meadow lark sways from ing, when you take an early start on at depths ranging from 10 feet downthe tip-top branch of the eucalyptus your farewell journey; the landscape ward. In one patch of about 30 tree just across the vacant lot and unfolds her wonders, and there in the square yards he took samples of 50 warbles and carols in liquid harmony, background stand her mighty hills varieties of edible stock grasses and

ON TIRES ACROSS AUSTRALIA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor Where the camel train padded laboriously through the sands and creeks of interior Australia, straight parallel lines have now marked the swift passing of the automobile and the blue Australian skies have thrice seen a continent traversed by air.

The men who drove their cars boldly into the unknown in successful efforts to reach Darwin in the Northern Territory from the far south have deserved the praise accorded to the Americans who first illustrated the possibility of crossing the United States on tires. While the "Prince's Highway" from Melbourne to Sydney may be extended northward to Brisbane and westward to Adelaide and Perth, thus becoming an Australian "Lincoln's Highway." it. will remain a safe coastal route, utterly unlike the picturesque travel track of H. H. Dutton of South Australia and Francis Birtles, the motorist who was sent by Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, to inspect proposed routes for a north-south con-

tinental railway. Dutton and Birtles have both reached Darwin from the south by automobile and their adventures would make a story worthy of the historian's notice Mr. Dutton's first attempt was in 1907; he was forced to abandon his car when he had traveled two-thirds of the distance across the continent and he found his way back to civilization on horseback. In 1908 he again made an attempt, and this time was successful in reaching Darwin, recovering his Their songs are delightful, and and again succeeded. This time he lowed. The first stage of the journey, * to Oodnadatta, was made by railway and then 1400 miles was traversed by

Mr. Birtles was not so fortunate. While returning south from Darwin his car was forcing its way through street and further up the hill. But those who know something of her when one looks out the kitchen win- wonderful villages and roads in auof benzine to catch fire. Three thousand feet of film, cameras, photographs, plates and all material collected on the way north, vanished, with the car, in a few seconds. A four-mile walk to an aborigines' camp brought help.

The long grass, sometimes eight feet high, makes driving difficult in portions of the interior, especially as thousands of formidable ant hills are thus concealed and are often not dis covered until the car meets them. Mr. and Mrs. Dutton drove through high sand, and water-softened country. In the middle of the continent they were faced by a huge belt of sand hills and for two days each car was pulled by a team of 10 donkeys, hired from a mishap of any kind and the second car, in charge of the chauffeur, had

While the recital of difficulties is necessary to show the nature of the luxuriant

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Chief of the Association for the

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York-"If President Harding means what he says about economic, political and cultural uality and can put it into effect, the other questions involving the Negroes of the United States can take care of themselves," said Joseph Weldon Johnson, president of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

the results outlined in his he advocated political and economical, at Birmingham are achieved, but not social equality for the Negro.

on the Negro question made heart of the south gains addimingham as one of the most far-south, but dropped into plantages, reaching utterances ever made by a they reached the essential issues.

Other presidents have The race issue is what no southresident. Other presidents have The race issue is what no south-illuded to the question in passing, but erner, no matter what his descent, can legislatures in the enactment of pro-

Problem Not National

A great many things he said are leserving of the deepest consideration. path of American progress. In the first place, he called attention to the fact that the problem of color is not sectional but national and more than that, a world problem. This should let a shaft of light into the minds of those in the south who think they have the sole right and authority to settle it. Second, he called attenin the recent war. This was deserved, but it was a good thing to bring that fact home to the white people of the south. Third, his declaration that the black man should rea hlack man should vote when fit and the white man be refused his vote on unfit, while an elementary principle in a democratic state, is highly significant under the circumstances. As a matter of fact, in the election when he was chosen President, thousands of colored people through the south were completely disenfran-

Probably his most significant ut-

"Evidently he has devoted much thought to the question, and he lays much stress on Mr. Lugard's 'agreed divergence in the physical and maerial, but there is inconsistency between that statement and his plea against solidarity. How is 'complete uniformity of ideals, absolute equality uniformity of ideals, absolute equality in the paths of knowledge and culture, equal opportunity for those who strive, equal admiration for those who achieve, to be brought about without equality of association? Is it possible with the American people to look on the Negro as 'treading in matters social and racial a separate path,' and yet afford to him equality of oppor-tunity? If a man is humanly equal,

in that way will a democracy endure.
"What was in the President's mind in making this the subject of his address is of course unknown, but one of the reasons may be the expressed dis-appointment of the Negroes at the President and the French Ambassador in Washinggeneral attitude of the Republican Party since the election. They have the tradition of association with the party, but it is fast fading, as little has been done by the Administration to et their legitimate demands, either of appointments or measures. No steps have been taken to bring about the slightest measure of political or edu-cational equality. In the civil service and in the departments at Washington the line of demarcation is sharply drawn. Is working side by side a social or economic equality? No educational equality can be hoped for when many times the amount per ing the men engaged in the works of capita is spent for white schools as for colored, as happens in many south-

President's Act Deliberate

Expression of Views on Negro Prob-

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia - President Harding is well satisfied with the results of his talk in the with the results of his talk in the south, in the course of which he handled the Negre problem boldly, speaking plainly to the people who are most deeply concerned with it. His action has been the subject of general discussion in Washington, which is in effect a border city. For the most part the comment runs true to sectional and partisan feeling. Now and then, however, admiration is expressed by a person with southern affiliations for the courage of the President in dealing so fearlessly with a question that is

southern community for the first time.

The Republic cannot go on forever with a rising tide of color without

OF SCHOOL SYSTE ome attention being given to the coblem, is his conviction, and his hief of the Association for the Advancement of the Colored People Says Alabama Speech Is Far-Reaching Utterance

| Problem, is his conviction, and his words were received with a higher recognition of the necessity that he was under for saying them in the south than in the north, according to the feeling of the President. Many prominent men, leaders in business and public life, assured him that they were well disposed to what he had said.

It is believed here that Mr. Harding has started an issue that will cause more discussion than anything he has done since he became President.

Speech Evokes Comment Editors Discuss Significance of Presi-

dent's Stand on Negroes Following are comments by American newspapers on the President's Birmingham, Alabama, speech in which

Boston Globe

tempt to break the solid south. Sevimportance. I regard the seral of Mr. Harding's predecessors apscholars had exemplified deepest in-the of President Harding at Bir-proached the peculiar problems of the gratitude. The liquor forces, he said. est far- south, but dropped into platitudes as after the conscience of the people had

this is the first time any presi- ever forget. It is also a question that hibition and the enforcement measure, dent has made it the full content or few northerners even so much as try to understand. Its continuing presto understand. Its continuing presence in the south has produced a sectionalism which has become one of the universities, to push their interests most serious stumblingblocks in the before the Supreme Court of the land.

The contribution which the President offers toward the solution of the social equality, which has been at the center of the prejudice between the to the profession of teaching. should be settled, it might be that the tion to the service rendered by the colored citizens of the United States divisions in the south would follow economic instead of traditional lines.

New York Herald

The present tendency of idealism in international and interracial relations thus rendered is to assimilate both peoples and in- Peace Through Education dividuals and to draw them as far and fast as possible in the direction of the melting pot; to attempt to standardize dency President Harding interposes an intrepld declaration of his personal belief that racial distinctions and racial destinies are to endure forever, and erance was his statement that he that it is folly to hope otherwise. The wished to see both the solid white President seems to say that a demo-Democracy and the solid black Republicanism of the southern states broken. But this a double-edged affair, and involves considerations that cannot be commented on at present.

More Rights Desired

President seems to say that a democracy and the solid black Republicanism of the southern states industrial sense, but consisting of imperishable units forever distinct raperishable units forever distinct racially and socially, is not an impossible conception of the Republic's future. One path for Americans of the enduring until the people of the earth are educated to the point of despring their prejudices and forgetevery color to travel when they vote or dropping their prejudices and forget-study or work; separate paths, socially ting their envies, jealousies and and racially, of absolute divergence to hatreds. the end of the trail. It is a most inIn his travels through Europe and in court with clean hands, for the that are suffering from adverse conditeresting theory of reconstructed America, Dr. Tigert said he had ob-

MARSHAL FOCH GIVEN **NEW YORK'S FREEDOM**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York-Marshal Ferdinand Foch arrived here yesterday afternoon aboard the liner Paris amid demonstrations of welcome equal class organization, all social diver-gence will be neutralized, and only greeted by Gen. John J. Pershing, who returned from Europe yesterday, and by representatives of nation. State and city. On his way to City Hall, thousands cheered him. Today he will schools of the United States, but in pay his respects to the President and reality only 20,000,000 are enrolled ton, and after that he will visit several large cities, his tour being in that 25 per cent of the men who were charge of the American Legion, whose convention he came from Paris to attend.

Marshal Foch said in part:
"It is a very great satisfaction for me to come here and meet again my American brothers-in-arms. These soldiers whom I had the honor to lead in 1918 on the battlefields of France now to have the deep pleasure of see-

me to visit them in their homes, where they received the inspiration and training which animated them so powerfully. But during my visit in the orders, who addressed the convention how and urge all countries to assist from the standpoint of the layman, in obtaining uncensored, unrestricted powerfully. But during my visit in the midst of the living, my thoughts remain with those absent ones, the brave soldiers of your great country who gave their lives for our war's common cause. May all those who mourn their dead be assured of my mourn their dead be assured of my mourn their dead be assured of my mourn their dead be assured of the mourn their dead be assured of my mourn average of the mourn their dead be assured of my mourn their most profound sympathy. Their sacheads of overloaded curriculum, overligion, because the government claimed rifice has not been in vain. On it technical methods and overindulged that all Japanese no matter where rests the basis of the peace of the youngster. world, for which we are working in A strong

person with southern amiliations for the courage of the President in dealing so fearlessly with a question that is ordinarily handled either with an obvious desire to give no offense and lose no votes, or with partisan rancor, which offends southern whites and does not help the Negro.

To Mr. Harding it seemed that the time had come for the Executive to call attention to serious problems, instead of merely uttering pleasant words when he went to address a costly sacrifice."

meet the brave."

When Mayor John F. Hylan conferred the freedom of the city on Marshal Foch, the Mayor said in part:

"Let us beseech God that there will never be a recurrence of the horrors from which the nations of the world have emerged, and that France, America and all the peoples of the earth may achieve in the paths of peace still greater victories, and enjoy for all time those blessings won at such a costly sacrifice."

Commissioner of Education Says

Specially for The Christian Science Monito BOSTON, Massachusetts-The teaching of gratitude for the gift of education, to the end that the schools and colleges should turn out thinkers who will pay for what they have received in the coinage of righteous service to the state, was an outstanding feature of the address of William Jennings Bryan before the annual meeting of the Middlesex County Teachers As-sociation yesterday. Other speakers at the expense of accuracy and fundawere Dr. John James Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, and Dr. McIlyar Hamilton Lichliter, a clergyman of Cleveland.

"Any utterance by the President of the United States on questions of the Fights of citizens is important, and a Harding stands out as a daring atselves constructively to the good of society, told of how certain eminent been truly and clearly listened to on had bought with enormous fees, certain influential lawyers, in other words

> Herein, asserted Mr. Bryan, iay a tremendous need for the educational system, to train men who would not possible to earn millions of dollars. though it might not be collected. He then asserted that if Mr. Harding, through the Conference on Limitation of Armament, should succeed in bring ing about disarmament, all the arith not recken up the value of the service

Dr. Tigert, in his address to the high school section of the convention, declared that all civic and national progress, as well as every phase of social progress, are dependent upon proper education. Strikes or threatened strikes, like that of the railroads he said, never can be settled with any

try started boasting of their country's through superiority to the citizens of another have entered complaint. country, they always, sooner or later The court answered argument difor the great things in other nations

Quarter of Soldiers Illiterate Dr. Tigert said that there-are sup- made. and only 15,000,000 in actual attend ance. This fact, he said, and the fact called to the colors in the last war were illiterate, gives the United States little ground to boast of its educa In his statement on his arrival, tional system. The speaker gave emphasis to a statement that at the beginning of the world war Germany, with only a fraction of 1 per cent of her soldiers illiterate, was without question the most powerful nation of the world because of her system of "It is therefore a great joy for never be heard again."

A strong protest was made by Dr. they always showed pr Lichliter against exploitation in the onism to assimilation.

OF SCHOOL SYSTEM

public schools of every "fad and fancy that happened along." This day and that had to be celebrated, this thing must be given a hearing and this other thing had to be given a hearing, and then laws were urged and sometimes passed compelling the schools to give them their time. He said that it was America Has Little to Boast just like that in the pulpit, that one of in Matter—W. J. Bryan upon to devote 42 Sundays to special Addresses Teachers Gathering topics, sermons and collections demanded by as many different side interests. Where, Dr. Lichliter, wished to know, were the fundamentals to

Simple Curriculum Best

This peaker called for greater simwhether or no it were really a maniable to write a decent letter and to bill by a vote of 36 to 26. spell words in ordinary usage. "Are we not striving for comprehensiveness mentals?" he inquired.

The teaching of Latin from the truths that Latin writings contain, rather from the standpoint of mere grammar, was the next plea presented by Dr. Lichliter. He endeavored to show where, by giving more thought and time to the inspirational side of the ancient classics and less to the technical side, the pupils 30 years from now would go to the bookshelves and take down these classics because they loved them.

The schools could not hope to any where near meet the problem of education unles the home ideals of the children were raised, concluded the speaker. When out of a high school graduating class numbering 150 there Amendments Defeated were four honor pupils, and when these pupils had been giving a major share of their time to automobile riding, motion pictures, dancing and so per cent on net incomes of corporait was time that the parents be tions not exceeding \$100,000 and reachled to assert more responsibility in home culture and discipline.

COMPLAINT IN COAL SUIT IS SUSTAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana-In the injunction suit brought by the Border land Coal Corporation of West Virginia to restrain the United Mine Workers of America and certain by the same vote. bituminous coal operators from main-Judge A. B. Anderson, in federal court, yesterday sustained the bill of complaint as made against defendants as made on 23 officials of the miners union who live in other states. They include John L. Lewis, president; Philip Murray, vice-president, and increased by 50 per cent.
William Green, secretary-treasurer. Andrieus A. Jones (D.), Senator The court's action left two Indiana board as defendants, and also two in-dividual Indiana operators and four would suffer. "If you are going to mining companies as defendants. The court ruled against efforts made to have to raise the rates," he warned. show that the plaintiff had not come served that each nation claimed a ing the plaintiff, had organized em- by 50 per cent, but the prosperous will monopoly of the good and great things ployment of union Labor and had have their taxes reduced the earth, whether it was the gift thereby committed an offense subployment of union Labor and had have their taxes reduced. of humor, educational ideals and facil- stantially the same as the alleged ities, or what. All this, asserted the closed shop organization of operators commissioner, had got to go. Fur-in the central competitive field, con-thermore, when the citizens of a coun-cerning which the Virginia operators, the Borderland company,

pecial cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Hawaii tries, institutions and schools

The Pan-Pacific Press Conference were brave and gallant in the per-education. And before making this has decided to seek the cooperation of formance of the duties of war. I am statement, Dr. Tigert said that he would have it understood that he was for more complete dissemination of ing the men engaged in the works of neither pro-German, a militarist nor uncolored, truthful news through Papeace, utilizing the same qualities a pacificist. "My hope," said the which made their strength and glory throughout the war.

which made their strength and glory throughout the war. ing on in the others

The delegates will make investigation as to best means of transmitting in obtaining uncensored, unrestricted

V. S. McClatchy, a publisher from ligion, because the government claimed born were its citizens, and because they always showed pronounced antag-



SENATE PASSES THE

Recommendation by Finance Committee of 15 Per Cent Impost Wins Over Changes Proposed by Senator Walsh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia Administration forces in the Senate plicity for the curriculum, asking won a hard-earned victory yesterday party primary with its nominees. The port the fallacy that 'might is right.' when the corporation tax of 15 per festation of medievalism to expect cent, as recommended by the Finance that a high school graduate should be Committee, was put into the revenue

The chief contest centered on two amendments proposed by David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, providing for a graduated tax name a complete ticket from United indifference in this crucial moment in standpoint of the great lessons and on incomes of corporations. These States Senator down to members of were rejected by a margin of only one vote, indicating that action of the of railroads, telegraphs and tele-Senate in approving the Administration's proposal in committee of the whole may yet be overturned

amendment by James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, to incorporate the soldiers' bonus bill in the revenue legislation remains to be voted upon.

Senator Walsh's amendment called for a graduated tax beginning at 10 TEMPERANCE UNION'S

ing to 20 per cent on the amount by which the net income exceeded \$300,-000. To this proposal he added that no corporation which in 1920 did not pay an excess profits tax should pay at a greater rate than 10 per cent by under his plan. His amendment was of defeated by 33 to 32.

Modifying his proposal so that it not make over 8 per cent for the taxable year should not pay over the 10 per cent rate, he was defeated again

Instead of relieving many corporataining an alleged conspiracy to tions, Senator Walsh said, in speaking unionize the Williamson coal field, for his amendments, that the Finance Committee's plan would work a hardship on a large number. He stressed the point that whereas the Senate had living in Indiana. He quashed service repealed the excess profits tax, a flat tax had been proposed on all corporations, with a result that many large corporations would have their taxes

from New Mexico, protested that under members of the union's executive the 15 per cent flat tax, public utility, ulation, was considered. It was reraise the taxes on the railroads, you "All the corporations of the country

Night Session Hald

The assertion was made by Furnifold M. Simmons, Senator from North Carolina, ranking Democratic member of the Finance Committee, that the pected display of ignorance. "My bill of complaint by saying that press crease the taxes of 100,000 corpora-patriotism," asserted the commis-sioner, "is such that it gives credit the plaintiff has grounds for seeking profits taxes. He protested against "The profits taxes. He protested against court will assist in having amendments excess profits tax with a 15 per cent acter, ability, and fitness to serve, corporation tax.

Walsh plan.

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The final session of the night, the immediate even before they ask for it, information of the Press Congress of the issue being the estate tax. The high-tion about the candidates in the hope World will be held November 1, when est rate, as proposed by the Finance that it will help them to make a wise the next meeting place, probably Spain. Committee, is 50 per cent on estates choice. This is done purely in the will be decided on. Meantime, the exceeding \$100,000,000. These rates interest of good government, better delegates are being entertained and were denounced as nothing more than candidates and an intelligent electromaking inspections of the indus"confiscation" by James W. Wadstorate."

What You Want in

worth Jr. (R.), Senator from New RESOLUTIONS UPON York. Senator Wadsworth held that the estate tax should largely be re-CORPORATION TAX the estate tax should largely be re-

INDEPENDENT PARTY STARTED IN NEBRASKA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska-A third party in Nebraska was started last night when a conference of independent progressives formally declared its neces- Harding for initiating the movement sity, and authorized a call for a state convention. Only one vote was cast mate peace of the world." in favor of trying to capture an old demned strikes as "attempts to suponly difference of opinion was whether to form the party before the primaries and enter as a separate political entity or to wait until after the primary and take advantage of whatever political indignation followed its decisions.

the Legislature. The platform will include a demand for the nationalization phones: elimination of war by requiring a vote of the people before Congress can act, save in case of actual President Harding's advisers ininvasion; conscription of war wealth and in favor of the restoration of
formed him that there is hope for the
by increasing federal inheritance teaching the Bible in the public taxes; action to distinguish between schools.

today, but it is the general opinion earned and unearned incomes in levythat the debate will continue during ing income taxes; reorganization of the greater part of next week. An the federal reserve bank system to place it under popular control, and a two-thirds vote of supreme judges to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional. The conference was largely made up of farmers and organized Labor leaders.

EFFORTS IN CANADA

from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario - The immediate effect of temperance legislation following the referendum was credited the prison and police committee Temperance Union with narrowing the field of activity considerably, when provided that a corporation that did the committee presented its annual report to the convention of the provincial body here. Mrs. J. E. Jones of Toronto outlined the work that had been attempted by the committee and recommend that the government pay subsistence to families of men prison. The report also added that evangelistic and social work had been carried on during the year among the comparatively few inmates of the county and city prisons.

Delegates to the union convention conducted an interesting conference new settlers problem in Canada, particularly the problem of Finnish popstrongly favor prohibition and apvaluable citizens of their adopted Club of America.

WOMEN DISTRIBUTE CANDIDATES' RECORDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York-The New York City League of Women Voters has sent out printed digests of the recmade themselves absurd in an unexpected display of ignorance. "My bill of complaint by saying that press crease the taxes of 100,000 corporaords of candidates for city, county and

an injunction, and that if the bill of what he charged was the injustice of woman, as well as every man, should complaint needs to be amended the the committee plan of replacing the choose candidates on the basis of charsaid Miss Mary Garrett Hay, composed to be 27,000,000 children in the schools of the Upited States, but in NEWSPAPERS TO WORK Massachusetts, the Republican leader, that a careful study of all candidates FOR TRUTHFULNESS while expressing opposition to increasis a duty of every citizen, and that this ing the tax on corporations making a should be done at home and far from small income, did not indorse the the controversial atmosphere of political meetings. The Senate was held in session dur- league is sending to women voters.

Children's Shoes

When you buy shoes for your boy

or girl you probably want to get

serviceability and the knowledge that

the little feet will not be cramped or

distorted. Appearance, too, counts.

Children you get exactly what you want.

Our half century of successful shoe

When you buy Coward Shoes for

Coward Children's Shoes are made with a full knowledge of the extraordinary

wear that will be given them. In the

JAMES S. COWARD

final analysis they are most economical.

MANY ISSUES PASSED

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island - The board of managers of the American Woman's Home Missionary Society. closing a week's session here, adopted resolutions on disarmament, prohibition, motion pictures, race problems, the observance of the Sabbath and re-

ligious study in the schools. The board commended for "a conference looking to the ulti-It con-It condemned vicious or misleading films and voted to promote such as are

"clean, moral and uplifting." With regard to prohibition the board voted "to urge upon women everywhere the necessity for earnest, con-The conference decided to hold the tinued purpose to eliminate the great convention before the primaries. The liquor evil absolutely. There can be conference indorsed a proposition to no relaxation of effort nor apathetic

the history of prohibition.' The board urged that womanhood realize the importance of the ballot as a means of purifying the ideals of the country and declared itself as opposed to Sunday amusements as detracting from attendance at religious services

COURT ORDER UPHELD IN SOCIALIST CASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORKK, New York-The appellate division has upheld the order by Justice Isadore Wasservogel instructing the privileges and elections committee of the Board of Aldermen to report on the recounts in the Socialist cases by October 19, and the full board to act on the matter before November 3.

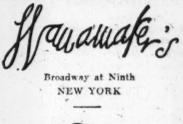
The committee has witheld its report, which minority members say reveals that both Algernon Lee and of the Ontario Women's Christian Edward F. Cassidy were elected to the board two years ago, and has given for its reason that it was acting on advice of the corporation counsel.

Morris Hillquit, attorney for the Socialists, has begun contempt proceedings against all members of the committee except Alderman Beckerman, stated that it had been decided to Socialist, who made the minority report.

LONG AIR RUN BY LEGION MEMBERS

KANSAS CITY, Missouri - Flying from New York to Kansas City, a dison the topic of Canadianization. The tance of approximately 1500 miles, with only one stop, was the feat of three five-passenger monoplanes. which arrived here late Thursday ported that the new Canadian settlers bringing a party to attend the national convention of the American peared to be only awaiting the minis- Legion next week. The flyers included trations of church and state to become Augustus Post, president of the Aero

According to the pilots the machines left their home air port on Long Island Wednesday at 9:30 a. m., in a pouring rain. They flew to Dayton, Ohio, in five and one-half hours, Leaving Dayton Thursday morning. they arrived at the legion flying field here shortly before dusk.





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making warrants that.

MEXICO TO HAVE A BRIGHT FUTURE

United States Should Cooperate With Southern Republic in Every Possible Way, Says A. Hooton Blackiston

lal to The Christian Science Monitor FORT WORTH, Texas-Mexico prets a bright picture at the present when compared to the rest of he world, says A. Hooton Blackiston, er and general authority on xican matters. Besides having Mexico and Central America, he Los written generally concerning wise countries, for various American 30; of the American Indian in New York, and the Southwestern Museum of Los ingeles contain relics of Mr. Blackis-

o, he declares, is the only Mexico, he declares, is the only nuntry which has shown the same reproportionate increase in business since the era of depression set. Its trade has almost doubled ithin one of the years of that period, and when it is understood that the exican foreign trade showed a saithy growth throughout the recent evolutions, being such larger when it is understood that the exican foreign trade showed a saithy growth throughout the recent evolutions, being such larger when it country. will be seen that this is not a recoven to the country.

rade with United States exico's trade with the United States in 1920 was \$312,066,653, and in 1921 it against Americans. vas \$422,202,536, a gain of \$110,135.with this country alone, despite drop in values in all commodities a drop in values in all commodities roughout the world. Our loss of immerce with Latin America in the st fiscal year was \$500,000,000, so the rge gain with Mexico is still more guificant. In 1909-1910, the year bear the beginning of the revolution, a commerce with the United States mounted to \$154,923,500 and the best the steady growth, as hout all her troubles.

We are a creditor and a manufac-ing nation. Mexico has been given nature vast natural resources. exportation of the raw materials commerce. Consequently, trade her is of a most satisfactory—she sends us the raw materials purchases our manufactured les in return, thus stimulating the also of industry here, and, on unt of her diversified output and raphical location, furnishing, in main, products which do not come amount of the control of the competition with our own, such as

Haff the World's Gold

to raise the standard of living and increase the purchasing power of the natives, which would mean a great accretion of business for the United States. There are few better spenders in the world than the Mexican peon, when he has anything to spend, and even now the 16,000,000 of Mexico purchase more from us than the 100,000,000 of China.

Unfortunately there is a lamentable ce in this country of Mexico gnorance in this country of Mexico and Mexican affairs, as was so strikagiy displayed by the long list of
lunders by President Wilson, which
ithout question had much to do with
e intolerable affuation that so long
gisted in that country. One of the
last serious but highly significant
that was the dispatching of a man to dexico City who neither knew the Mexicans nor spoke the language, whatever his other qualifications, night have been, with the demand hat the de facto President of Mexico thould not present himself for a second term—apparently in total ignorond term—apparently in total ignorance of the fact that a provision against second terms had but recently been adopted by the Mexican Government. The denouement was naturally somewhat embarrassing and thoroughly unnecessary. The details of the "panic diplomacy" and the desertion of the Americans at Tampico, at the time of the bombardment of Veracruz, and their rescue by the German warship Dresden, later sunk in the battle of the Faikland Islands, has likewise never proved very

likewise never proved very ular reading. he Gulf of Mexico has been called one Guif of Mexico has been called ee Guif of Misunderstanding on ac-count of our lack of knowledge con-erning the countries to the south of and of their lack of knowledge garding us. A thought, a word, an tobserved from the other side ems invariably distorted, and fre-

ently totally different interpretations from the correct one are placed upon, 4t. The Mexican border like-wise seems to partake of this quality, on each side regarding the other

Mistakes About Mexico is rampant and that property titles are

dublous. On the other hand, the Mex-

cution, and that the average American is boorish and discourteous.

What we must realise is that geographically and ethnologically Mexico is ideally constituted for trade with hitherto unknown portions in most parts of New York City or London; that 90 per cent of her people ten generally concerning wish for peace and have always done stries, for various American an magazines, and particucerning petroleum and arcerning us; that life is safer in Mexico than and little of the degradation somethe so-called highly civilized nations. The people are passionately fond of flowers and music, are hospitable and

The Mexicans, on the other hand, due to the development of only desires to see the development of only desires to see the development of their country and the continued purchasing power this has proposed growth of mutually profitable rapid growth of mutually profitable. trade relations. There is a certain class of politicians in Mexico which endeavors to keep alive prejudice

> university in America was founded in Mexico City, and that it was dispensively which are practically unknown in this ing learning and turning out graduates country today, such as the host of long before the Puritans landed on cabinet and hard woods of Mexico; Plymouth Rock or even before the Vir-ginia colonists arrived at Jamestown. manioc of Mexico and Central Amer-The first mint was likewise opened in ica; the "rheumatism root" of Guate-Mexico City in 1535.

> sibly by interests to whose advantage on the entire human system that it it was to keep outside competition has been adopted by South American away from Mexico and to coerce the and European armies, as it enables ters of legislation.

The Oil Situation

the world, and her prople are not of anufacturing type, but will be emiged for years in the development exportation of the raw materials from owning land within 50 kilo
The government has probably made here just as mahogany, chony, rubb vanilla, oranges, chocolate, coffee a host of others have already done from owning land within 50 kilo
The Present Administration

Therefore, the development of her ade is complementary to ours and of as a rule competitive, except in routput of petroleum, to which we indebted for keeping the prices of is most vital necessity within reason, will therefore be seen that her connects the pockets of all of us.

Was at least inequitable. Some regulations might possibly be profitably in the material facts are that the petroleum output of Mexico has jumped from 42,545,853 barrels in 1920, and a probable production for 1921, of 190,000,000 barrels, and that Mexico now is the second petroleum production for 1921, of 190,000,000 barrels, and that Mexico now is the second petroleum production for 1921 of 190,000,000 barrels, and that Mexico now is the second petroleum production for 1921 of 190,000,000 barrels, and that Mexico now is the second petroleum production for 1921 of 190,000,000 barrels, and that Mexico now is the second petroleum production for 1921 of 190,000,000 barrels, and that Mexico now is the second petroleum production for 1921 of 190,000,000 barrels, and that Mexico now is the second petroleum production for 1921 of 190,000,000 barrels, and that Mexico now is the second petroleum production for 1921 of 190,000,000 barrels, and that Mexico now is the second petroleum production for 1921 of 190,000,000 barrels, and that Mexico now is the second petroleum production for 1921 of 190,000,000 barrels, and that Mexico now is the second petroleum production for 1921 of 190,000,000 barrels, and that Mexico now is the second petroleum production for 1921 of 190,000,000 barrels, and that Mexico now is the second petroleum production for 1921 of 190,000,000 barrels, and the government not not petroleum production for 1921 of 190,000,000 barrels, and that Mexico now is the second petroleum production for 1921 of 190,000,000 barrels, and that Mexico now is the second petroleum production for 1921 of 190,000,000 barrels, and that Mexico now is the second petroleum production for 1921 of 190,000,000 barrels, and the government not not petroleum pr now is the second petroleum produc-ing country of the world, having an output of pearly 25 per cent of the entire supply; that about 97 per cent of the immigrants themselves. About one-half of the gold of the more only in this country, and nowhere could substantial amounts of the employed to better effect than development of the almost uncertainty and in some cases millions; that the development of the almost uncertainty appreciated, for the immigrants themselves.

However, those going to Mexico has taken place. If Europe could for should study the situation thoroughly for themselves and have sufficient capital to meet all exigencies, as Mexico concessions covering thousands of led is not a poor man's country.

The economic relations of Mexico to the conditions at Ellis Island, New to the almost uncertainty appreciated, has taken place. If Europe could for should study the situation thoroughly be taken in advance. Describing his capital to meet all exigencies, as Mexico to is not a poor man's country.

The economic relations of Mexico to Mexico the almost uncertainty appreciated, has taken place. If Europe could for should study the situation thoroughly be taken in advance. Describing his return to the United States, he pointed to the conditions at Ellis Island, New to the conditions at Ellis Island, Ne he development of the almost unheld resources of our sister Relic. The direct returns of the
per investment of such sums at
present time would be enormous,
opportunities still exist and the
ng need is for capital and developit.
The indirect returns would also be
impliy feit, as the result would be
raise the standard of living and
case the purchasing power of the
laws as drastic as we
have often been led to believe.

The economic relations of Mexico
are so closely bound with those of
the United States, and the policy pursued by this country is of such importance there that recognition by the
United States is a matter of great
concern, and this should be granted
at the earliest possible moment if we
desire to contribute to her welfare
and not impede her progress.

Though the most distant parts of
quality is fully equal to pky, goods
The ideal breakfast food. Of course the
warion are so closely bound with those of
the United States is a matter of great
concern, and this should be granted
at the earliest possible moment if we
desire to contribute to her welfare
and not impede her progress.

Though the most distant parts of
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and not impede her progress.

The ideal preakfast food. Of course the
full desire to contribute to her welfare
and not impede her progress.

The ideal preakfast food of course the
full desire to contribute to her welfare
and not impede her progress.

have often been led to believe.

A report was recently widespread that the Mexican Government had put into effect a new oil tax of 25 per cent on the total output in addition to the old tax. The fact was that this tax was an increase of 25 per cent of the old tax, which was 10 per cent; in other words the total increase was 2½ per cent of the whole amount, and was to be used for the payment of principal and interest of the foreign of principal and interest of the foreign America.

LOS ANGELES.

tion, but the petroleum policy of the MORATORIUM ON Mexican Government is by no means unjust. As I remember, Venesuela, Colombia and Peru have much more British possessions magnanimously exclude all except British subjects

The greatest wells in the world are Mexico—so much greater than other The average person here feels that wells that they may be compared to the is not safe in Mexico, that crime the output of entire American fields. The Protero del Liaño alone produced nearly 100,000,000 barrels of oil-more ican suspects that we are coveting his ican fields with their thousands of land and merely awaiting the oppor-wells. The Cerro Azul No. 4 came tunity to put our fell desires into execution, and that the average American
is boorish and discourteous.

What we must realize is that geothe petroleum regions of the west coast are as yet practically in a virgin state.

The greatest allver mines in the world are in Mexico Over \$350 000 besides the immense amounts taken world has been produced by Mexico.

by any means fully exploited, and the great unbroken stretches of timber along the mountain slopes and in the lowlands await the coming of the lumberjack and the saw-mill. Mexico contains 250 varieties of timber. the immense variety of cabinet woods

Fish swarm along the coasts and in the lagoons and estuaries. The warm waters are breeding grounds for vast schools of tuna, tarpon, bonita, albicore, red snapper, the gray mullet so prized by the ancient Romans, sardines and many other varieties; and yet fishing beyond such as satisfies local needs is non-existent, and no deve opment of it as an industry has yet to be one of the most fruitful sources Few people realize that the first of wealth available in Mexico.

Mexico City in 1535.

mala, and the famous Caa, or South
There has been much propagands American tea, that contains such wonagainst Mexico in this country-pos- derfully vitalizing and tonic effects Mexican Government in certain mat- one to endure great exposure and prolonged physical activity.

These and many others are destined sooner or later to make their way The government has probably made here just as mahogany, ebony, rubber, its mistakes, as it would appear in the vanilla, oranges, chocolate, coffee and

meters of the sea, but if anyone thinks The present Mexican administration some of the companies there engaged, work resumed on public buildings, province of the banker, The belief has been fairly wide-spread that Mexico has passed drastic petroleum laws—that her conduct in Coahuila to be used in common by

A persistent effort should be made As a matter of fact the abolition by both countries for a mutual underof certain restrictions would probably standing, and the results will be of make for greater elasticity of operatincalculable benefit to both.

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billiard room; lounging room; kitchen; pantry; servants nan; com aborage room; and two lavatories.

SECOND FLOOR: Four masters' rooms, including three baths with boudoir and dressing roams; two enclosed porches; conservatory; library; linen room; sewing room; maid's room and tellet.

THERD FLOOR: Two servants' rooms, with bath; large codar storage room; dark room for phote developing; and storage room 22 x 52 feet.

BASLENT: Small believem: two servants' rooms, with bath; laundry, drying room, etc.; two storage rooms, one equipped for storage of fruit, vegetables, etc.; water alter and softenet: ice and vacuum machines; crud-oil furnace.

GARAGE: Accommodating three cars. With 3-room apartment and bath on second deep fee changes.

PRICE \$200,000.00 tion arranged by appointment. Photographs, etc., furnished nonresidents. WM. R. SPENDEUP 217 Harman W. Bellman Building. Northeast corner Spring and Fourth Streets.

me occupies a corner lot 155 x 130 feet, commanding an unobstructed view of ins to the north and west; and will be sold on reasonable terms.

International Finances

present financial condition of the world it is impossible fully to conduct foreign trade, and until this financial situation is straightened out, no thought can be given to the subject of cancellation of the allied debt, depresident-elect of the Associated Included Harvey D. Gibson, president dustries, pointed to the inseparable stop the attempt to manage so many of the New York Trust Company, in relationship of industry to the wel-000 have come from one mine alone, trade at the closing sessions yesterday he gets out of hand and committe exfrom others on the same lode; while
cesses; that there is no mob law here, shout ones on the same lode; while
setts. In reply to another query Mr. as their aim the public good," despite
being the Smoot bill. about one-half of the silver of the setts. In reply to another query Mr. Gibson says that he sees no reason why commodity prices should not fol-Her timber resources, both pine and low the same downward, trend as after hard and cabinet woods, have not been every great war and toward pre-war

In connection with the allied debt. Mr. Gibson suggested a five-year moratorium on indemnities and loans, at the end of which would be considered the practicability of canceling or neutrals, are safe "trade risks," while other nations are uncertain, Mr. Gibson regretted that the Sir Drummond Fraser plan for relieving the financial situation of Austria has been delayed. He expressed serious doubt as to the efficacy of any plan for an international currency or general control of commodities, and was inclined to let adjustment come without artificial ef-

With regard to the general money situation, Mr. Gibson said that money is not plentiful and will continue to be the same as business activity is same as business activity is resumed. A question suggesting that if the Federal Reserve Banks can make 200 per cent profit, the manufacturer should be entitled to similar opportunity, evoked the answer that the Federal Reserve Banks do and not make a 200 per cent profit. It is, in a way, a banking trust permitted to do things other concerns are not allowed to do, and after the 6 per cent return provided by law is paid, the surplus is turned over to the federal government as an indirect form of taxation.

Government Aid

Asked whether it is just for the government to finance cotton growers to that it has an easy problem, all he has to do is to take a look at the great Mexican oil fields, and study the petroleum situation and the action of the exclusion of cotton manufacturers case of money advanced by banks to western cattle raisers, that had not been taken advantage of to any extent. regard to the producing companies workers, a home has been established raise \$25,000,000 to advance to the was at least inequitable. Some regufor the newsboys of Mexico City, and raises \$25,000,000 to advance to the regular bad at the instance of banking He said that a bill before Congress to raisers had, at the instance of banking officials, been transferred to the banks and one-half of the sum was raised in the east, one-half in Chicago. For six months the fund has remained practically untouched.

Speaking at the luncheon, Prof Edward A. Steiner of Grinnell, College, Grinnell, Iowa, discussed the situation in Europe, pointing out that a great change, not fully appreciated

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quality and service and not always E. GRAY CO.

Competition should be based on

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money if you give your family plenty of fish-but be sure it is well and daintily cooked-and made appetizing with that "wonderworker of cookery"-

DEBTS OF WORLD

better be changed to absolute disbarment than administered as it is now."

"Europe needs more than economic the rule, he added.

help," Dr. Steiner said. "It needs the renewal of hope. But the aid should not come from America until the peoples of Europe are ready to ground arms and say that they are ready to be done with war, and pledge themselves to live together, each in their issue before us." Reports, he said, be done with war, and pledge themselves to live together, each in their issue before us." Reports, he said,
own particular national niche, but in indicate that the other nations have cooperative accord with the economic the same attitude. This "war business"

Industry and Community

Acting as toastmaster at the annual in history." banquet, Charles R. Gow of Boston, the possibility of temporary embarrassment to industry itself, and to oppose those which aim against the

and England, and some of the former work together and be treated imparantals are safe "trade risks" while tially. He urged that all legislation need it?"

Samuel E. Winslow, United States ointing out that there are several sides to the question of the agricultural bloc. This element, he said, has "come into its own" as regards power, forts. He agreed with one suggestion that a sound export business must be done on the basis of the gold dollar. railroad refunding bill. Mr. Winslow said, but after the interrelation of were found on the affirmative side of the vote for the passage of the act.

Congressional Delay

Commenting on the frequency of criticism that Congress is slow in passing legislation, the Congressman pointed out that "every community has its pet legislation," declared that Congress has gone far enough in dealture to "see if it can't pass fewer the country."

in admitting people to the United States under a cruel law, which might better be changed to absolute disbar- are passed no one knows what they AD JUDGED GUI

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—With the resent financial condition of the with the United States."

cooperative accord with the economic the same attitude. This "war business" must be put where we can defend ourselves and no more. If, the speaker declared, "we can get down to a defense basis, the world will have fense basis, the world will have stepped forward through this one resolution further than at any time

Turning to taxation, Congressman Winslow urged that the government of the New York Trust Company, in relationship of industry to the wel-response to one of many questious put fare of the community. Unless indus-to him at a round-table conference on try serves the public, he said, and declared that "the excess profits tax finance, banking, credit and foreign serves it in its entirety, it is failing has produced a spectacle that would in its duty. Mr. Gow urged industrial be ludicrous if it were not so unfortuof the sixth annual meeting of the organizations to branch out in sup- nate," and recommended a sales tax,

World-Wide Trade

Economic rehabilitation and stamonwealth. Gov. Channing H. Cox deplored the tendency of the government to discriminate in favor and the scale of the stablishment with the stablishment of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Date of the scale of the ment to discriminate in favor of the delphia. In industry he urged the "agricultural bloc," a discrimination importance of the employer being "agricultural bloc," a discrimination importance of the employer being predicated on a greater strength of close to the workmen, "getting to as their own attorneys throughout the this element. The Governor declared his desk when the workman gets to tria., and admitted their membership plying to a question on foreign trade, that the interests of industry and his shop, and not delegating the duty in the I. W. W., but denied the charges the expressed the opinion that France agriculture are intertwined and must to a time-clock." Confidence between of criminal syndicalism, are Howard contracting parties and a present satisfaction with building firmly for the be tested by the query: "Does America future were prescribed as fundamen-

Speaking on statesmanship in indusrepresentative from Massachusetts, try, Charles A. Eaton of Cleveland, replied, in a way, to the Governor in Ohio, defined a statesman as one who Ohio, defined a statesman as one who advocating force and violence; that thinks in terms of the whole problem, who "has the ability to think and act gain any end; that they personally in view of all the facts and all the advocated sabotage and criminal synconsiderations, from the center to the dicalism; that they had personally circumference.

"You can solve the industrial question by leadership," Dr. Eaton said, "by big leadership in politics, the church, the schools, and business. The their interests with the prosperity of greatest asset in industry is the good the railroads had been explained, they will of the worker. Education is the will of the worker. Education is the Androscoggin County has ruled that, second asset, and there is more educa- although the title to an automobile is tion and less intelligence to the square held by an innocent mortgagee, the inch in the United States than in any automobile is liable to forfeiture if other country in the world. Absorp- used for the transportation of intoxition of information is not education, cating liquors. Hitherto when the but the educated man is one who can owner of an automobile had proved think. Workmen are thinking today, that he himself has been innocent of women are thinking. Progress is the the transportation of liquors, this beparticipation of more and more people ing done without his knowledge by in the things of human life, and the some person temporarily in possession ing with state matters, and urged the task of industry today is to build up of his car, the automobile has been people to ask their national Legisla- the lack in the educational system of returned. The ruling has been re-

ADJUDGED GUILTY

Conviction on Fifth Count, That of Circulating Inflammatory Literature—Sentence Pending

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, California - All six of the alleged members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who have been on trial here on combined charges of criminal syndicalism were found guilty by a jury in the Superior Court here late Thursday afternoon.

Four charges against them were found by the jury not to have been proved, but the fifth, that of circulating literature advocating the destruction by force of the present industrial system, was held to have been proved. As the verdict was announced, the six prisoners and a crowd which filled the court room, burst into one of the I. W. W. songs, and bailiffs were unable to restore order until the song had been completely finished.

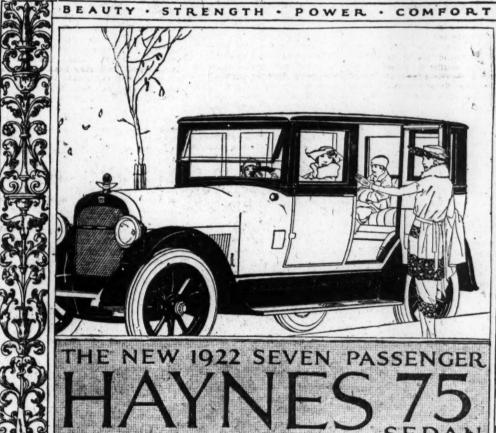
The prisoners asked that sentence be passed immediately, saying that they had been in jail since June 26 and that they preferred prison to the iail. Judge George Samuels, however, deferred sentence until Monday.

The six convicted men, who acted his shop, and not delegating the duty to a time-clock." Confidence between of criminal syndicalism, are Howard contracting parties and a present sat-John McLaughlin, Patrick Casey and John Hannon.

The four charges on which conviction failed were: That they were members of a revolutionary organization they justified sabotage as a means to committed sabotage.

FORFEITURE OF AUTOMOBILES

LEWISTON, Maine-Justice Henry W. Oakes of the Superior Court of ferred to the Maine law court.



THOUGH THIS SUPERB CAR is presented as a distinctly 1922 offering, the advance which it embodies belongs more truly to another era than another year. The subdued elegance and inviting comfort of its interior fittings, the dominant dignity of its exterior beauty-while noteworthy and most appealing in themselves-are still not so significant as that supreme achievement of Haynes engineers and designers, the new, big, more powerful Haynes 75 motor. There is a delight hitherto unrealized in the flexibility, the subtle, gliding power, the smooth, swift, acceleration with which this motor responds to your mood and whim. Because of it, the new 1922 Haynes

75 received the immediate seal of public ap-

proval and endorsement. With its new Haynes fuelizing system, thermostatic engine heat control and numerous other exclusive Haynes refinements of designing excellence, this most recent motor creation sets the new 1922 Haynes 75 Sedan as a car apart-a crystallization of true Haynes character -the utmost in luxury, utility and economy at the exceptional price of \$3485, f. o. b. factory. The new 1922 Haynes 75 is available in the following models: Seven-passenger Touring Car at 22485, the four-passenger Tourister at \$2465 the two-passenger Special Speedster at \$2685, the

five-passenger Brougham at \$3185, the seven-passenger Sedan and Suburban at \$3485, each price F. O. B. FACTORY remarkably low.

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1893 . THE HAYNES IS AMERICA'S FIRST CAR . 1921

CAPTURE OF NADOR BY SPANISH TROOPS

Much Rejoicing Follows Reentry

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

king of Nador has been quite a ant and satisfactory business. It as gone through without a hitch and quantities of watermelons.

When they had arrived with all this has put good spirits into soldiers and copie. The danger for the moment that too much may be made of it, that remembrance of recent events ay be too easily eliminated and that would be the Spanish way and

e Latin way in general.

Just now, when Nador, a place alost in sight of Melilla, and the nearonnected with it by railway, has retaken from the rebel Moors, reat aggressive adventure several weeks ago, the Spaniards in parts are clined to behave as if they had ddenly conquered a big part of the orld. In Melilla there have naturaily been rejoicings. There are reports from Tetuan that the population there gave itself up to wild fantastics of delight when it received the news, and that the military bands went marching through the streets
playing the favorite "Paso Doble," the
"Cancion del Soldado," and all the
Nador was found i In Madrid there were likewise

But if all this is to take place merely at the recapture of Nador of the buildings were standing. The navy, Commander Coote had learned when, as it might be said, the unlim-flour mill, one of the chief edifices. ted forces of Spain were available for the attack against what was known only to be a small part of the rebel rces of Abd el Krim, what is to be done later when successes that may late to be more strenuously achieved are accomplished? This, after all, is nardly more than a single stride upon dispatch these appeals. journey that, for the complete the water supply was found to be dication of the zone, will be hun-

Real Significance of Conquest

However, there is, after all, somehing to rejoice at in what has taken place, the pity being that the people nificance. For the first time there is a Spanish army of such size as this were directed toward cleaning and discoordinating in the complexity of infecting the whole place. Among the my new parts and working as a material that the fleeing the first class should work. This may represent progress or something else, but for the time being it is at any on the time being it is at any large the place a company of the time being it is at any large. rate considered necessary, and here it is. General Silvestre led his troops pretty well, and got much out of them, but after all, methods as praticed by cently as this were comparatively to suit it, turned it on the flying rebels orimitive. Even out at the western and of the zone, where General Berenguer has himself been operating against the Raisuli bands, they have little, if anything, better. But now the whole thing has been changed; we see something of new Europe on these rough battle-of Morocco.

interesting dispatch of the pro-Nador. He placed the enterprise in the care of Generals Sanjurjo and Berenguer, the latter being a brother hardly necessary, in view of such speech in these 400 youths. Not one of his, and of various kinds they had facts as are here narrated, for any of those who took part, it appears, 20,000 men at their disposal. There have never been 20,000 men operating at once and almost in in this way on behalf of Spain Morocco before. They were block in this way on behalf of Spain in Morocco before. They were sheltered in their advance by an artillery barrage of a kind that had never been tried before. Aeroplanes from the Atalayon station on the Mar Chica spied out the land and gave the artillery their instructions, and the latter did their business so well that they soon silenced the guns that the Council are moving into the great new enemy were using in Nador.

Then motor boats of a type that had been taken from the British havy after the conclusion of the European war, floating batteries, and the ships of the navy were operating from the eastern flank in support of the Houses of Parliament which stand on the north side of the work of some of these forces was really splendid. In fact, at the end of the combat, when the High Commissioner came to indite his official praises to Madrid, he mentioned in his chief dispatch only two names, one being that of General Sanjurjo, for the cleverness and skill with which he had led his column into Nador (that of the High Commissioner's brother was set to look after the line building pill not be finished until 1922. The Education Department is the first to occupy its new quarters. It is being moved section by section in order that the daily routine of work may be interrupted and sittle as possible. When the London's molid its first meeting is not yet decided.

After the site was selected an embraced or finding employment to be built as a for the past year for released prisoners to much has been done during the past which shad of the Houses of Parliament which stand on the north side of the horder is very different. Visitors from all parts of the work of construction and the work who go to see the home of Great Britain's naklonal government of the work of construction. The work of construction has extended over many years, but the building operations were suspended from 1916 until late in 1919. The whole building will not be finished until 1922. The Education Department is the first to occupy its new quarters. It is being moved section by section in order that the daily routine of work may be interrupted as little as possible. When the London's monument to local government of the communications) and the marvelous intreplicity and skill of Capt. Garcia Velazquez, in charge of the floating batteries. This naval captain, rejoicing in one of the best of Spanish names, after firing successfully and with good effect from his floating batte

APTURE OF NADOR
BY SPANISH TROOPS

the foreign part of it, gave ample indication on this occasion and subsequently of enjoying its experiences, particularly in the way of collecting booty, which is apparently one of the prime objects of the legionaries. They setablished their camp in the big zoco of Nador, and it at once became a scene of happiness and rejoicing. They very soon began to make "razzlas" or raids on the villages within their reach, and parties returned from the slopes of the Gurugu in possession of all kinds of trophies and objects. Then they formed themselves into little bands and went out in the plains around Nador and took what they could find from the gardens and orchards that the fleeling Moors had deserted, returning to Nador laden with sacks of bester of the course. deserted, returning to Nador laden with sacks of barley and enormous

stuff, merchants that had come to Nador approached them and offered to buy what they had brought. Terms were being arranged when General Sanjurjo intervened and forbade any such buying and selling. The soldiers, he said, were not to become mere traders. Booty taken in such circumstances from an enemy or from places where the enemy had deserted was ket for it in this way would not do. The Foreign Legion took the prohibition quite pleasantly, did not mind, and went on making collections just the same. It is remarked that this is a funny war; the legionaries think it is very different from what took place on the fronts in France and other parts notorious during the last few years. It was deemed advisable after a little while to set the legionaries on the move again toward Zeluan, the next objective.

Nador was found in a very dreadful state. One of the streets was simply in a condition of ruins; only the walls flour mill, one of the chief edifices, was sadly damaged, everything was very dirty, and piles of rubbish, burnt and otherwise, were everywhere. Among the papers were found letters There had evidently not been time to

being used. The railway between Melilla and Nador was promptly put in order, and trains, from Nador reached Melilla before the first returning troops. The first use the railway was put to was to send tank trains with water to the recaptured town. Immediately the utmost efforts were directed toward cleaning and disonce with the only shell he could find and with a shout of "Viva España!" fired it after them.

It is now reported that security in Nador is absolute, and peaceful Moors who fied from it weeks ago are returning, saying that the place will, soon be all right and as it used to be. The Spanish headquarters are estab- Outlook on Life Enlarged lished in the Consultorio. Andalusian listed in the Constitution in the streets. were associated with him in this soner, has furnished us with a A report has been circulated from a social experiment, have cause to be French source to the effect that the Spaniards entered Nador unopposed, having made a bargain with the de-

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England-The many departments of the London County building that will soon be completed on the south bank of the Thames Then motor boats of a type that had been taken from the British had been taken from the British white Portland stone and red tiled

After the site was selected an embankment wall had to be built as a protection against the wash of the river. The site was purchased for labor has not been wanted anywhere, ainst him, pursued his patriotic bor.

What chance had the Moors, even what chance had the more approximately the approximately the more approximately the more approximately the approximately the more approximately the more approximately th What chance had the Moors, even though there were many of them, against such an army and such methods? They had none. Yet they fought well, they kept their artillery going as long as they could, they showed some skill in using it, and they had a fair amount of fighting material at their disposal. The Foreign Legion—which, incidentally, it may be said, embraces large numbers of Spaniards who cannot find themselves qualified for military service in any other form—was one of the units that led the way into Nador, and in the attack it temporarily, at least, lost its leader, Col. Milian Astray.

The Foreign Legion, and especially

UNIFICATION IDEAL IN A BRITISH CAMP

York, Bringing Youth of Na-

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Promoted by the Duke of York, an interesting social experiment was carried out recently. Four hundred boys, chosen from Eton, Harrow, 100 public schools, and 100 factories, camped together in the south of England. Anyone who knows the wide guifs of manners and speech. outlook and training that atill exist between the modern public school boy and the average factory hand in England will recognize that, in its risks the report remarks, "that it is imposof complete disaster, the experiment sible to make individual public acwas a daring one.

For this reason, and for the more mportant one that self-consciousnes on the part of the boys would have ruined the effort, the camp was carefully guarded from outside observation, and news of its successful results has only gradually leaked out. Duke of 'York's camp may well be-come an historical precedent in a long line of similar social and industrial experiments. One of the difficulties wide differences in training on the ventional program of sports and such games as football would probably have sundered the camp into two sec-

Recreation Scheme Tested

It was here that Commander B. T. experience in training recruits for the strength that develops the efficient 10 per cent at the expense of the less effi-cient 90 per cent. He set himself to emedy this by reviving a number of old games and inventing new ones with the object of developing the team idea in which the slowest and dullest member in the 90 per cent should have the opportunity to serve his side to the was applied throughout the sports and games program at the Duke of York's camp, with results that proved the value of Commander Coote's observations and experiments.

The one rule of the camp was "play the game," which, interpreted under for your side and not for yourself." For the purpose of games the camp was divided into sections, each with a awarded in such a way that cap and with the champion blazer from Eton of scoring for his section. that to finish at all added to the scores of one's section encouraged the slowest to struggle gamely on to the end. This method resulted in keen coaching by the champions of the backward members of their section, and some surprising results from unexpected quarters at the end of the week. The cumulative effect was the development of a general sporting atmosphere of comradeship and mutual help that pervaded the camp in all its departments.

The Duke of York, and all those who proud of this result of their faith that the fundamental quality of fellowship would break down the more superficial fenders for its evacuation. It was barriers of training, manners and hardly necessary, in view of such speech in these 400 youths. Not one governmental. personage to issue a will have failed to enlarge his outlook on life and its relationships as a result COUNTY COUNCIL HALL. of camp life. Without doubt the experiment will be repeated in future years, and eventually may do more to abolish class barriers and prejudices than many more elaborate schemes.

ENGLISH DISCHARGED PRISONERS HELPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England-The annual report of the Central Association for the

After the site was selected an em- In the matter of finding employment

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the result of very much effort. Employment was found for 140, who were provided with the necessary equip-ment; assistance in board and lodg-

Novel Experiment by Duke of to 271 others. Since the association York Bringing Youth of Na-York, Bringing Youth of Nation Together, Proves Success decrease in the number of convicts requiring its care. In 1911 the total was 1147; now it is less than half. Doubtless the diminution is partly the result of improved social conditions, but it is also due in considerable measure to the considerable measure in the number of convicts requiring its care. In 1911 the total was 1147; now it is less than half. Doubtless the diminution is partly the result of the considerable measure in the number of convicts requiring its care. In 1911 the total was 1147; now it is less than half. Doubtless the diminution is partly the result of improved social conditions, but it is also due in considerable measure in the number of convicts requiring its care. In 1911 the total was 1147; now it is less than half. Doubtless the diminution is partly the result of improved social conditions, but it is also due in considerable measure in the considerable measure to the devoted labor of nearly 1000 associates of the Central Association who have come forward to assist in the work of befriending discharged capable of work is provided with an opportunity of living a decent and use-

> been done without drum or trumpet, quietly and capably, and its reward is community from loss."

CLOSER ALLIANCE OF FREEMASONS URGED

LONDON, England-The Masonic reception to the delegates of the Methodist Ecumenical Conference was an unqualified success. The presence tions, and condemned the less able of the pro-grand master, Lord Ampt-members to watch the prowess of the better equipped.

The pro-grand master, Lord Ampt-hill, was appreciated as greatly by the English Masons as by the visiting brethren from so many parts of the A remarkable address of unusual interest to universal Freem Coote got his chance to test the 90 per sonry was delivered by the pro-grand cent recreation scheme. Out of a long master, in the course of which he

"You are demonstrating that Free masonry and religion go hand in hand that it is only within a Masonic lodge that men of different creeds and religious denominations can meet on civic, moral, and religious duties withor contention. There is no other associal, political, or religious activity in which this is possible, and herein lies that mysterious power of Freemasonry which is so little comprehended by many of its devotees. You are responding to a great and growthat our world-wide and powerfully organized fraternity should do than it has hitherto to justify its "I cannot doubt that you will agree

ne when I say at the outset that what the nations of the world need more than anything else today is religion. It cannot be denied that reloquial phrase may be permitted, is, so to speak, out of fashion. It is equally true that the Bible is no longer held to be the one book which we cannot do without. There are com paratively few men who find in the Future Development Bible the same sort of comfort and guidance and inspiration as did their religion, but it is the best possible means of assisting its votaries to lead hypocrisy."

abroad, not only for the defense of the ancient landmarks of the fraternity the enemies of all regularly

LEAGUE IS AIDING THE CHILD WORKERS

Important Part of International Labor Office's Work Is Protection of Children Against

Special to The Christian Science Monitor ropean News Office A very important part of its work has found in a striking record of success of child workers against exploitation possible exceptions. When it has in saving lives from disaster and the by employers. In this connection the reached this stage it can be stabilized. International Labor Review calls attention to the advance of international for children and of their employment legislation as compared with what was under the age of 14, children also need achieved before 1914. While the Berlin positive protection. Such positive labor conference of 1890 was unsucprotection is still rudimentary, and

prohibited night work for young per-

sons under 18, 16 having previously been considered too high a limit.

Action Taken It is reported that the convention mission of children to industrial employment has been ratified by Greece, and thus affirming the fundamental Rumania. In Germany it has been principle of the craft. You are af-approved by the Reichsrat and the Central Economic Council, but the Reichstag has not yet voted on it. In Italy the convention has been favorably reported on by the Parliamentary Committee, and will shortly come up for voting in the full House. Bilis out the slightest risk of disagreement for the ratification of the convention are at present before the parliaments sociation of men, no other sphere of of Belgium, France, the Argentine Republic, Denmark, New Zealand, and Spain, and before the King of Siam.

In the United Kingdom the Act of 1920 has given effect to it, and bills for the adaptation of national legislation have been introduced in Chile. Venezuela, and British Columbia; the last-named bill goes further than the age for girls at 15. The governments f Luxembourg, Poland, the Netherlands, and India will propose that their parliaments should ratify the convention. The question is still ing studied in Finland, Norway, Panama, Nicaragua, Jugo-Slavia, and Sweden. The Austrian Government however, intends to propose that the ratification of the convention be deferred, owing to temporary economic conditions.

With regard to the future development of this type of legislation, it is much again to Ireland as negotiations forefathers. Freemasonry is not re-ligion and cannot take the place of pointed out that, because the minimum age for child employment in in- would have been a free man supported dustrial and maritime work has been by a few chosen experts; in the other, their fellow creatures. If the words raised by successive stages, and be- "a Premier in captivity" hourly hamof our ceremonies have any meaning cause a larger and larger number of pered in his decisions in the midst of of our ceremonies have any meaning cause a larger and larger number of part one of the most highly-trained staffs at all, that is the aim and object of exemptions to the prohibition of night in the world. It is not the team option were to be put upon those words work have been withdrawn, it would posite to them that Irish delegates we should stand for blasphemous be illogical for these reasons to con- have need to fear, but the official maclude that such minimum age will chine behind that team and the social At the complimentary dinner after-continue to be raised and the last ex-machine behind that again. Mr. wards, Sir ...lfred Robbins offered a emption abolished: it would be as Figgis hopes these two "may not be warm and graceful welcome to the reasonable to argue from the reduction fatally present," and that the Irish many distinguished guests from over- of the working man's day by nearly delegates will confine themselves to seas. A strong desire was expressed for a closet and more active alliance that it will be reduced by another their stand on the ground that the between Freemasons at home and 50 per cent during the next 50 years. Only body competent to make a consti-

"Labor legislation, for all its prog-ress, tends toward stabilization. Its of experience, a constituent assembly ideal is to attain a standard beyond elected for that purpose. Toward the organized society but for mutual en- which there is no need to advance, heads of such, negotiations should be couragement in the common aim of It also tends to produce a certain uni- brief, and if honorably agreed to "the

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most progress, i.e., the Scandinavian countries, have always protested against the setting up of a specially privileged position for women, which would soon give them a status of eco-

Special Protection

"The sole argument for special protection," the Review continues, "Is a special set of conditions. The protec-Exploitation by Employers tion of children is on the grounds fully justified. But such protection must remain restricted within certain limits, and it must not be made a pre-LONDON, England-One good result text for social experiments applicable and its helpers, every man and woman of the war is the stimulus given to to all workers, as, for example, in the released from penal servitude who is international cooperation in industrial sphere of hygiene, in which protection of the war is the stimulus given to to all workers, as, for example, in the affairs. The International Labor Office, should not be less general than the set up by the League of Nations, has risks. The protection of child labor been very active in trying to bring should be as ample and as absolute as about the equalization of the condi- possible. It should be the legal extions of labor in different countries. pression of a de facto situation, exdoes exist between children and adults been in the direction of the protection and it should admit of the fewest of child workers against exploitation possible exceptions. When it has

"In addition to negative protection e., to the prohibition of night work the employment of children under 12 not the protection of the child against in the countries of southern Europe. risks, but its preparation, developthe International Labor Conference ment, and equipment for life. The held at Washington in October, 1919, great problems of apprenticeship and was able to raise the limit to 14, and of technical training and vocational education, including the problems of access to higher education for the more intelligent children, should engage the future attention of the Labor conferences and of the International Labor Office. concerning the minimum age for ad- proposes to include a discussion on these problems in its proceedings, thus supplying fresh proof that the International Labor Office, far from Switzerland, Tzecho-Slovakia, and wishing to unload fresh burdens or Rumania. In Germany it has been place more severe restriction on industry, aims at nothing so insistently as the raising of production by means of technical advance and technical

organization of industry." tection of childhood is a vast field. large enough to absorb a multitude of workers. The League of Red Cross Societies has specialized in the protection of boyhood, the International Red Cross Committee, the International Committee of Save the Children Funds undertake to apportion material aid to children of the war-devastated countries, and the League of Nations itself has intervened in problems of child treatment. Finally, the International Bureau for Childhood Protection was founded by a conference at Brussels in 1913; its constitution is to be discussed at a second conference, and it will deal with the whole field of material and moral assistance to

DARRELL FIGGIS ON PEACE By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland-Mr. Darrel Figgis, in a letter to the press on the "making of peace," says that "negotiations conducted in Inverness would have been worth, perhaps, half as conducted in Downing Street." In the couragement in the world, which alone formity, or at least a certain equality. people themselves should be left to can make for its permanent peace and happiness.

For instance, the women of countries devise the garment which they them-where women's rights have made the selves shall wear."



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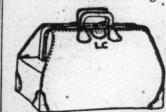
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One will find this handsome dish unique in shape and unusual in value. Made of finest silver plate, "Dutch" silver design. cover, with ring handle at top. Size 133/4x103/4 inches. Specially priced until Nov. 5th\$25.00 .Tax \$1.25

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PROTECTION FOR **NATIVES IN EMPIRE**

Aborigines Protection Society of London Does Most Beneficial

"To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them, and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the rule that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant."

Now a large portion of the Empire s ruled direct from London and that cortion contains teeming aboriginal copulations and it is for the fair reatment and amelioration of the lot of these natives that the Anti-Slavery & Aborigines Protection Society conducts its far-spread operations.

Governed by London

Governed by London

Sir Harry Johnston, G. C. M. G., K.
C. B., explained that the society confines its activities usually to the British Empire and chiefly to the large portion which is governed by London. Australia has its ewn society for protecting the interests of the aboriginal population of Australia and New Ouinea. The Maori aborigines of New Zealand have equal political rights with the white population and require no champion or protection. There is a nascent society strending to the claims of the colored people and the Negroes within the Union territories of South Africa. Canada has a most efficiency of the canada has a most e

dout of taxes levied on black and Present De llow men as well as on white, and len black, brown or yellow subjects the Crown are in trouble or in dif-ulties their case should find an adpart, however, from the fact that ne Crown Agents do not operate for dia, this rôle of champion of abo-ginal rights and defender of colored pressed people could not well be filled by the Colonial Office or the dia Office or Foreign Office. It must undertaken by an impartial body e undertaken by an impartial body f men and women not connected with, r controlled by the government, yet the same time by an association inpiting respect because of its absolute sinterestedness, except as to the cod government of the Empire, its occumulated knowledge and experience, its practical mindedness, and the tanding of its component members. It these conditions are fulfilled, saintain I by the Aborigines Protec-All these conditions are fulfilled, maintain I, by the Aborigines Protection Society of London. Its collective opinion is imperial, that is to say it believes the British Empire to be the best solution of the difficulties which heset the backward peoples of Africa and Asia; but it must be an Empire founded on strict justice."

Work of Societies

The history of this society, which has done such good work for the smelloration of the lot of the aboriginal earning and expending its own income, any balance after providing for interest and so forth to be at its disposal for new capital purposes, reserves, or the reduction of rates or improvement of services.

Voice of the People So that the Indian public may have a voice in the management, the committee appointed in 1835 to consider what measures should be adopted with regard to the native inhabitants of countries where British settlements are made, and to neighboring tribes, in order to secure to them justice and the protection of their rights. Its fundamental purpose was "to assist in protecting the defenseless and promoting the advancement of uncivilized tribes."

Two years after the beginning of the state of with the allocation of waxons and the means at their disposal, his countrymen can reckon the economic and even political danger they would have been exposed to if they had not been separated from Palestine and put under a different mandate. How could they in their financial and moral influences, he any balance after providing for interests and so forth to be at its disposal, his countrymen can reckon the economic and the means at their disposal, his countrymen can reckon the economic countrymen can reckon the economic and even political danger they would have been exposed to if they had not been separated from Palestine and put under a different mandate. How could they in their financial and pour under a different mandate. How could they in their financial and pour under a different mandate. How could they in their financial and pour under a different mandate. How could they in their financial and pour under a different mandate. How could have been exposed to if they had not been separated from Palestine and put under a different mandate. How could have been exposed to if they had not been separated from Palestine and put under a different mandate. How could they in their financial and pour under a different mandate. How could they in their financial and pour under a different mandate. How could they in the

Two years after the beginning of the Aborigines Protection Society, a sister organization, the British & Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, was founded after emancipation had been brought about in British Dominions, and the object of this body was to secure "the universal extinction of slavery and the slave trade," and the protection of freed alayes in British possessions. From their inception both these societies carried on operations under separate organizations, but overlapping became inevitable and more apparent, particularly with the technical abolition of slavery and the growth of labor systems, which could hardly be d'atinguished from slavery. It was not, however, until July, 1909, that the two societies amalgamated, thus not only economizing time and

effort, but making for greater effi-olency in safeguarding native in-

The society lays down as its first duty that of watching over native con-ditions in those colonies for which Great Britain has direct responsibility.

Aborigines Protection Society of London Does Most Beneficial Work in Ameliorating Lot of Uncivilized Peoples

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Offices

LONDON, England — The problems of the British Empire are indeed many and complex and perhaps the greatest of all, from every point of view, is the insuring of protection and fair treating inhabitants of the territories incorporated in the British overseas possessions.

The war, with its consequent cession of vast mandated lands, has increased Britain's responsibilities in this connection to a great extent. In this lates 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations which reads:

"To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the proposed legislation and enabled to give their views upon the effect of such legislation upon their interests. The purpose should be kept in view of securing for the natives full citizen-ship in the mandated area. In the event of any person being deported from the territory full reports of the charge and evidence shall be submit-ted to the Mandatory Commission."

The society has come in for a good deal of criticism and has not always found favor with the authorities, but there can be no doubt as to the most beneficial work it has done in ameli-orating the lot of the uncivilized aborigines of the Empire.

DRASTIC CHANGE IN

Reform Measures Are Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England — The committee

appointed last October to inquire into the Indian railway system recommended drastic measures of reform and reconstruction. The committee included Sir W. M. Acworth, chairman, Mr. Sastri, Mr. Hiley. Mr. Tuke, Mr. Purshotamdas, Sir Henry Burt, Sir Arthur Anderson, Sir R. N. Mooker-jee. Sir George Godfrey and Sir H. Ledgard.

Included Sir W. M. Acworth, chairman, Mr. Sastri, Mr. Tuke, Mr. Tuke, Mr. Purshotamdas, Sir Henry Burt, Sir Arthur Anderson, Sir R. N. Mookerjee, Sir George Godfrey and Sir H. Ledgard.

It is in India, Burma, Malaysia, Ceylon, Polynesia, British Africa, between the Limpopo and the Orange River on the south, and the Mediteranean and Sahara on the north, together with Hilley, Mr. Tuke, Mr. Purshotamdas, Sir Henry Burt, Sir Arthur Anderson, Sir R. N. Mookerjee, Sir George Godfrey and Sir H. Ledgard.

In an official summary of the report which has been issued it is stated that the committee considers the existing rallway system to be "entirely lnadequate to meet the needs of the country, and that there is urgent need of drastic measures of reform and reconstruction." The defects are stated to be done by a government department, by a branch of the Colonial Office, by the agents of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. True. In theory it should. Theoretically the Crown agents are needed of the commercial enterprise.

Present Defects

mittee call attention to are the subor-dinate position of the railway admin-been explicitly prohibited by the istration, which is not in accord with its financial importance; that the railway board is overloaded with routine, being trammeled by unnecessary restrictions and does not exercise the necessary powers in matters of policy;

here explicitly promitted by the Treaty of Sèvres, and appeals to all to fulfill their pairtoite duty in assisting the government in taking the census, which has nothing whatever to do with military service.

After the completion of the census necessary powers in matters of policy; After the completion of the census engineering inspection is overdone; and the elections, he declares, the railway relations with the public are country will really enjoy a democratic unsatisfactory and greater control of independence, of which the beneficirates and fares is necessary; delays in aries will be the people as a whole. settling claims are serious, and third- not merely the princes; sheikhs and

committee recommends the addition of the Governor-General's Council of the Grand Lebanon is of a nature to the Governor-General's Council of the Grand Lebanon is of a nature to the compromise the economic transfer of the to the Governor-General's Council of the compromise the economic future of the country and especially the com-Railway Board to be replaced by a mercial position of Beirut is, he in-Railway Commission, with a technical sists, devoid of all foundation and railway man as chief commissioner, the customs receipts might be shared

It also proposes that the finance de-partment should cease to control the partment should cease to control the internal finance of railways, the railway budget to be separate and presented to the Legislative Assembly by the wide. The movement to establish a the Member in Charge of Communicanational home for the Jewish people tions. The railway department it recommends should be responsible for later, the field of action for Zionist earning and expending its own income, material and moral influences, he any balance after providing for interest and so forth to be at its disposal

Two years after the beginning of the with the allocation of wagons, and the

WOMEN RALLYING TO BRITISH POLLS

Louth By-Election Was Example of Their Increased Interest in the Nation's Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England—It is generally recognized that the chief factor which recognized that the chief factor which led to the victory of Mrs. Thomas Wintringham in the recent parliamentary by-election at Louth was the influence and the work of those interested in the citizenship of women. This cause operated even more strongly than the political opinions held by the candidate. Women generally railled round her, and she was assisted by the Nectoral Uniter of Society. assisted by the National Union of So-cieties for Equal Citizensh.p.

The significance of the result is

rendered all the greater by the fact that women voters in England and Wales have been increasing in num-bers since the enfranchisement of women, while the number of men voters has already declined. The following table gives the figures for three years, taken from the official returns:

Man Voters Women Voters 1915. 10,281,054 6,941,929 1920. 10,224,889 7,236,751 1921. 20,182,617 7,415,106

It is thus evident that while the number of men voters has decreased by 98,437, that of women has increased by 533,177 in the period since the general election.

When the franchise was first granted, just in time for the general election of 1918, the majority of women refrained from exercising it. The total poll of the 18 women who were candidates either at the general election or at by-electelons before that at Louth was only 32 per cent of the total number of women registered as electors in the 18 constituencies. It has been suggested that these figures indicate the statement of the st INDIA'S RAILWAYS dicate that women voters were even less than 32 per cent of their possible number, as many men must have voted for the women candidates. To this it is replied that many women voted for as System Is Inadequate men candidates in loyalty to their party. For instance, four out of the 16 women who stood at the general election were Independent Liberals, and they shared the same fate as the men

candidates of their party.

There are signs that the interest of women is now increasing relatively to that of men. It was not to be expected that their political activities should come to fullness immediately on the acquisition of the franchise. The success of Mrs. Wintringham is an indica-tion of the strength of the tendency.

seeking to evade the census for fear Some of the points which the com-

class passengers require particular at-tention. nobility as was inevitably the case during the Turkish régime in Syria.

who would be assisted by four com-missioners, one being a financial com-interference with their respective sovereignties.

As for the assertion that the separasays. Knowing what Jewish influence

Cloth in the Making

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World Wide Exhibit of Textile Machinery in Actual Motion

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will make, to individual measurement

Fashionable Gowns

for dinner, the opera, and other occasions of ceremony at these very special prices:

Gowns of Canton crepe, at \$110.00 GOWNS of all-silk chiffon velvet, . . . at 185.00 GOW IS of brocaded velvet or metal brocade, at

The materials employed in making these gowns will be of the choicest qualities; the workmanship will leave

Imported and Special Costumes Salon (Third Floor)

nothing to be desired

For Monday .

An Important Sale of Women's

Chiffon Velvet Gowns

(a new purchase), comprising a number of fashionable models; including two coat styles trimmed with karakul or moleskin,

very specially priced at

The sizes: 34 to 44 inclusive. The colors: brown, henna and plum, as well as black

(Ready-to-wear Dresses, Third Floor)

For Monday

Exceptional Values

to be offered in the Upholstery Department will comprise

Reversible Velour Portieres

(8 feet long, finished), in a variety of the most desirable colors and color combinations

at \$29.00 per pair

(a very low price, considering quality)

And a limited number of

Three-panel Screens

(a special purchase of individual pieces, no two alike), which will be offered at prices that are fully

fifty per cent below actual value (Fourth Floor)

Begin to-day to plan for Holiday Shopping

For Monday

A Special Offering of Women's

Imported Glacé Gloves

(10,000 pairs)

at these extraordinary low prices:

Imported Glace Gloves

short length, pique-sewn; in all-white. and white stitched with black; allblack, and black stitched with white; and in tan and brown

at \$1.25 per pair

Imported Glace Kidskin Gloves mousquetaire 12-button length, in

at \$3.95 per pair

These gloves are irreproachable as to material and workmanship

(First Floor)

New Modes

Fur Sports Coats

finds charming expression in the jauntily youthful top garments displayed in the Fur Department in anticipation of the late Autumn and early Winter demand.

Especially attractive are

Marmot Coats, at \$ 95.00 upward Muskrat Coats, at 135.00 upward Wildcat Coats, at 150.00 upward Leopard Coats, at 275.00 upward Beaver Coats, at 425.00 upward

Every coat is made from carefully selected skins, precisely matched

(Third Floor, Madison Avenue section)

MACHINE ISSUE OF **BRITISH ENGINEERS**

Payment by Results Advocated

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Judging by the current report of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the optimistic anticipations of a couple of years ago as to the future relationships between employers and the operative engineers appear to have been somewhat premature, for all the indications lead to the conclusion that in the vast majority of engineering centers the old bitterness and petty jealousies which surrounded those problems so peculiar to the engineers are as prevalent as ever. Ferhaps it was too much to expect an antagonism that has been exerting itself since 1851 to disappear entirely because of the improved methods of conducting negotiations standard of the improved and the friendlier feelings which have haracterized these negotiations in

The vexed question as to who shall man machines in all probability goes further back than the above date; but it is definitely recorded that the Oldham engineers struck work as a protest against "laborers and other illegal men" being placed on machines which the skilled craftsmen at that the struck considered to be their own prewhich the skilled craftsmen at that time considered to be their own prerogative. The great "eight hours lock-out" in 1897, ostensibly due to the demand for a shorter working day, was inspired primarily because the employers, to use their own words, wanted to be "masters in their own shops," to man machines by whomsoever they thought fit and in circumstances under their own control. Coupled to the machine question was the employers' insistence to introduce what new methods of working they cumstances under their own control. Coupled to the machine question was too plainly during the present negotiations between Sin Fein and Mr. Lloyd George. He declares himself however, "unchanged and unrepentance could persuade the several workthey could persuade the several workmen to accept." usually prefaced his remarks by a statement of his desire not to speak too plainly during the present negotiations between Sin Fein and Mr. Lloyd George. He declares himself however, "unchanged and unrepentant" for anything he has said about Ireland in the past.

Obstinacy Changes Little

It is to be recorded to the credit of rative engineers that they have somewhat from the protest of 1851; they no longer offer protest on the score of "legitimate appreniceship" or regard as interlopers all who have not "served their time" to the trade being placed on machines.

The quarrel today centers round the rate paid to the machinists, the common attitude of the engineering emloyer being to regard these classes of men as semi-skilled and entitled only of the Irish question. to a few shillings a week more than A Hint of Trouble

the shop laborer.

Contrary to the policy of employers in the United States of America, English employers, on the whole, are rarely satisfied with the increased production which a modern machine tool gives, but demand that the machinist shall also be a low rated man. They betray almost the same obstinacy on the machine question today as their forefathers did.

It is a matter of great argument among engineering employers as to whether the cheap man policy is really economical in the end; the new school is strongly in favor of the skilled mechanic—and at a higher rate than the standard, at that. A modern capstan or turret lathe, milling or grindtools, are rather an expensive ment, and surely it is a sound elicate machinery, in charge thereof.

A Major Tool

moment this machine is lying idle in the shop, the workers having decided if they asked him to take the oath of the shop the workers having decided if they asked him to take the oath of the workers having decided in the shop the workers having decided in the shop the workers having decided in the workers have a worker with the worker with the worker with the workers have a worker with the worker to insist upon regarding the machine as a major tool for which full journeyman's rate must be paid. In the un-likely event of a machinist being found who is prepared to accept a conscience and consider the question lower figure than the standard district very carefully. He was glad that no tate, the members are pledged not to follow on with any work that comes

The organizer for the division adds a warning that as there are not many of these machines in operation, trade unionists should-keep a sharp lookout for their introduction and not estable was; that was what he had always we go again amidst cries and waving. lish a precedent anywhere by allowing less than the full rate to be accepted. Anyone who found fault with that That the employers are inclined to was a bad Australian and should have abandon their rigid attitude of noninterference is evidenced by their decision to commission two members of
the executive of the National and Engineering Employers Federation to acownesses they pass and a shy "—jour
m's dames" greets us as their sandaded feet go pattering by.

A narrow road mounts to the village,
and we climb this and swing round
be wished to leave Loadon the English
authorities would have been glad to
the oath of allegiance administered to
thought,
A narrow road mounts to the village,
and we climb this and swing round
be the little square to draw up in
authorities would have been glad to
the oath of allegiance administered to
the oath of allegia gineering Employers Federation to ac-company two members of the union get rid of him, but they were slow in curious name written above the door-There is the little village in the dis-

the machine in actual operation.
One of the many arguments adduced by the workers in justification of their pioyers reverting to the day work entitle him to land in Australia. If ing. The courrier is put in shelter, system of payment after a period of piecework or premium bonus system timation, he sails at his own risk."

The archbishop read the following peared. Under the knobbly pollard planes outside we find a bright yellow to the leavest to the course of the course and had reduced the actual hours of operation to the lowest. One of the strongest features in favor of paying a man according to the amount of work he submits for inspection each work he submits for inspection each training of the symmetry. We have sented ourselves a dark-eyed girl, Angele, arrives with refreshments. We are in full view of the large features are symmetric to the symmetric features of the day is the fact that it brings into play his creative faculties, the introduction artugale for freedom. It will be a study in a simple little "gadgets" that help him to increase his productivity, the planning of his operations so that they fall in precisely at the moment when the job comes off the machines. Payment by results gives to every crafts—man worthy the name an interest in from its Eastern News Office.

Trainsia our appreciation of the symments. We are in full view of the whole of the center of the village, facting a quaint cobbled "place" or square, with high chalk-white Basque houses all round it, red and white, green and white, wooden balconied and shuttered. They are the eglise and pelote court, the two buildings which no Pyrenean village, however small, is man worthy the name an interest in the things he does which the day work

While so many honest employers with to 48.

ition, to establish systems of ent by results, it is truly lamentpayment by Results Advocated as the Only System Worthy of Consideration Where Mass Production Obtains

The Christian Science Monitor special abor correspondent from its European News Office On Don. England—Judging by the great report of the Amalgamated of the payment by results, it is truly lamentable, to put it midly, that a firm of Lancashire engineers should be endeavoring to take advantage of the present depression in trade to adopt what can only be described as task work. The method adopted has been to revert from piecework to daywork, the amount of work performed by the workman while on the former system is taken as a basis, and he is expected to do as much on a wage which, on the whole, averages round about 33 1-3 per cent less.

The matter is to be taken to local conference, and will doubtless pro-

HIS IRISH VIEWS

Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne "Unchanged" for Anything He Said in the Past

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria-Since his return to Australia, Dr. Mannix, head of the Roman Catholic Church in Victoria, has delivered a number of addresses dealing in a measure with the Irish question, although he has usually prefaced his remarks by a

"We wish for peace here, as well as in Ireland," said the Archbishop. "Apparently there is no chance of peace between the rival sections until there is a peace in Ireland recognized by both sections as a just peace. A few weeks ago the Irish people were denounced as a gang of murderers, but we try to forget that. We have our vindication in the fact that, whatto think of them, they were good enough to be summoned to England, without even an oath of allegiance to take their part in the settlement

"Ireland is solidly behind the dele-gates and de Valera. The people are waiting patiently and if the president, le Valera, comes back with a charter of freedom for Ireland they will be grateful and will try to be friends with all nations; but if he comes back a failure—well, he cannot do that, for the honor of Ireland will be safe in his nature. keeping-but if he fails to achieve what he tried to accomplish it will be in the gayest of spirits, laughing, chatfound that the spirit of the Irish peo-

Referring to the question of his return to Australia and the possibility that the Commonwealth Government policy to establish a man trained to of allegiance to the King, Dr. Mannix tained roof at the back. An air of mountain sheep with long fine hair delicate machinery, in charge thereof. What might develop into a serious doubted if it could legally be administrupture is reported from Blackburn, where the engineers take exception to the enginee allegiance to the King who was called arrivals and, catching sight of us, call the Defender of the Faith, the King of "Good nfaght" or "good-byee" in he would have to begin searching his of day. All around the Basque tongue conscience and consider the question with its rolling "rr's" is in full swing.

preached and would always preach. utive to visit the shop and view issuing a passport and when they did way. It is old and Basque. The pastance on its hill. The church in the machine in actual operation. issue it, "they had the impertinence to sengers empty themselves out and discenter on the highest mound, the

opposition to payment by results is formed that though we give a passport that there is always the danger of em-

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York-The Interbasis could not hope to do. It is the only possible system where mass production obtains, the only sane method to reduce working costs and at the same time to increase the workers'

AREW TORK, New TORK—Age later and the control of and increase of weekly hours from 44

A PYRENEAN

A PYRENEAN

VILLAGE

Women and girls in bright clothing, carrying Spanish waterpots, pass across the place to the fountain. Their beautiful pots give an extra brilliance of color to the scene as the women stand filling them where the low stone arches of an old courtyard. They steal glances across at the yellow table as they pass with their waterpots poised on their heads, wondering, no doubt, about the nationality of the state of the stangers, gently interested in their clothing and ways.

A boy comes riding barebacked on a gray donkey, beret on head, and bare legs dangling. Laughing, he slips to the ground and leads the little creamounts his perch, the horn sounds and off it goes gayly, winding its way along the lovely valley of the Nivelle of the stangers and way across the square and we were off amidst wavings and farewells. Down, down, down toward the valley, leaving the little mountain village behind in the evening light.



Carrying waterpots to the fountain in Sare

light reflecting their treasures of color

Girls swing on the steps of the courrier, while inside and on the box seats, soldiers in pale blue uniforms going home to some mountain village, are seated side by side with peasants laden with bundles of strange shape and baskets full of wares of various

It is market day and every one is ting, calling greetings to the drivers stop to wave their tools at us and call. found inside. Next a woman with a bundle of onions, more sense than some of its supportors. If they had attempted to administer the oath of allegiance to him—he
British soldiers in northern France
British soldiers in northern France
British soldiers in northern France
British soldiers want to know about England and service, uninteresting life and most are consequently narrow and ignormore sense than some of its supportare consequently narrow and ignormore sense than some of its supportare consequently narrow and ignormore sense than some of its supportare consequently narrow and ignormore sense than some of its supportare consequently narrow and ignormore sense than some of its supportare consequently narrow and ignormore sense than some of its supportare consequently narrow and ignormore sense than some of its supportare consequently narrow and ignormore sense than some of its supportare consequently narrow and ignormore sense than some of its supportare consequently narrow and ignormore sense than some of its supportare consequently narrow and ignormore sense than some of its supportare consequently narrow and ignormore sense than some of its supportare consequently narrow and ignormore sense than some of its supportare consequently narrow and ignormore sense than some of its supportare consequently narrow and ignormore sense than some of its supportare consequently narrow and ignormore sense than some of its supportare consequently narrow and ignormore sense than some of its supportmore sense than some of its support

Ireland and a number of other titles, friendly fashion regardless of the time

"Ah," calls one woman, coming up with a big basket of clothes from the Loyal to Australia washing fountain balanced on her head, "I too have a letter; you will head, "I too have a letter; you will certainly wait for me." She disappears loyal than his enemies were. As an round a corner. We were just on the

The Inn on the Village Square indorse it with words like these."

perse, the letter box is unhooked and
"Archbishop Mannix has been intaken to the post office, packages are distributed and the visitors claimed by their friends with warmth of greet-

> peasant life centers. "Marianne!" calls a big man at the door of a house next to the inn—there follow a few words in Basque and "Marianne" too, appears at the doorway. The strangers interest her greatly, for she stays long at the door regarding them with serious eyes.

without, and around which all the

where you see the mountains and the glass windows and a striped awning. reads with their beautiful avenues of a girl in a bright check dress appears, poplars all misty in the early morning chair in hand. She sits down and begins to sew, casting shy glances in our and form in the still waters of the direction. The postman, satchel slung by his side, strolls across the square on his rounds and meeting an old friend, a blue soldier, stops to have a chat with him.

Later we go up to look at the high mountain which shows a glimpse of itself in the opening of a narrow little street at the top of the village. The warm air is full of the scent of the wisteria which covers the corner house. We are near the old Basque church with its wide double-arched ple the world over is indomitable. The of one carts and cattle on the way and only difficulty that de Valera will have only difficulty that de Valera will have with his people will arise if he has to lower his flag or whittle down his demands."

Carts and cattle on the way and entry, simple gray tower with pointed slate roof and cypress trees. How high it is with its windows in three lower his flag or whittle down his demands. As we pass they one above the other, which are to be plete control over it. In the family found inside. A charming, plane-bordered road leads down from it to that the Commonwealth Government waiting by the roadside, is picked up a water mill. A woman is driving she may appear to be kept in the might have forced him to take the oath

least objection to taking an oath of allegiance to Australia and to the King of Australia who lived in London. But pass through a beautiful avenue of not patches of field and garden are to be found by each of them and all around of such constitute nine-tenths of the country. sounds the clear tinkle of cow-bells population of the country. For the and the calls of the men at work. and the calls of the men at work.

A deep bell rings somewhere in the village we have left behind, and looking back we see the children wending ing the retrogressive influence of the their way down the white road to their farm homes. It is the hour of the dejeuner. Some of them mount the movement it is hoped that the govhill and catch us up, the boys in black ernment will give the society its full school pinafores and caps, the little support. Doubtless this will be more girls more gayly dressed. Some of readly obtained if politics are excluded them are carrying home long loaves of bread for the midday meal, one tucked under each arm. Off come the berets as they pass and a shy "—jour

center on the highest mound, the houses piled up around and below it Roads from the many villages winding up to it from all directions, some plain and white, others tree-bordered. The whole, outlined against the great mass of the higher mountains behind,

a charming picture."

Later in the day we returned to the Inn, welcomed once more by the hostess and invited to see her kitchen As we came out again to the inn

Α

SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER served from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m., \$1.25 REGULAR DINNER served every day from A le Carte at All Hours

1088 Boylston Street Near Mass Ave.. Boston, Mass. de 12:30 to 2 and 5:30

Women and girls in bright clothing, door the little schoolboys were on the A FABIAN OPINION

hind in the evening light.

WOMAN'S MOVEMENT IN EGYPT PROSPERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt - Although the gradual emancipation of the Egyp- activities of the indivdual as a mem tian woman has been developing for her of the Socialist state.

As is well known, the Fabian So several years since the government wisely paid special attention to woman's education, little was heard of the cordance with the highest moral feminist movement until the spring possibilities," has been a forerunner of 1919, when by means of active of social government in England and participation in the political demon- through the tireless energies of Berstration it was presented as a "fait and other Fabian essayists, the society accompli." While there is no reason has had a marked influence on the to believe that the veiled ladies who development of social progress and on paraded the streets in beflagged car- legislation since 1906. It is largely riages were less sincere than the tarbooshed students shouting themselves hoarse in the street, it may well be adopted by the older parties in power. that they saw a unique opportunity Great Social Changes of asserting themselves as political and social entities and that many of their kinsfolk who otherwise would have suppressed such aspirations found all objections overridden by the enthusiasm evoked by their appear-

Since then 'the promoters of the movement have strengthened their position on every opportunity so that edges that the Egyptian woman cannot return to her former obscurity. One of the latest steps taken has been the formation of a society under the name of "Al hahda al Nisayia" (The Feminist Movement), and the publication of a magazine. The aims of the new society are to bring together lillies who wish to work for the betterment of their less enlightened sisters, of their social and home life, of the lot of foundlings and children in general. That the promoters' ob ject is genuine and sound is evidenced by the oath each member is called upon to take on joining the society.

While possibly politics will form part of the activities of this society it is still somewhat premature to expect rapid development in that direction in this early stage of the move ment's existence. The scope in social welfare work is, however, ehormous To anyone who has studied intimately village life the conclusion must have come that it is through the women that social improvement can be experienced.

Fortunately woman in Egypt is by no means the nonentity she is gen-erally considered by foreigners. By councils she has frequently prepor cannot be denied that many had a servile, uninteresting life and most usual Egyptian home.

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270 Washington St. Telephone 2300 lember Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association

OF PROHIBITION

Director of Summer School Says a Dry England Will Be a

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office GODALMING, England — Although

one of the directors of the Fabian Summer School, which has just fin-ished its fifteenth annual session here, admitted to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that prohibition would be a fact in England in less than ten years' time, many members of the school stoutly resisted all arguments in its favor during the discussion which followed a paper presented by a visiting American. To the American, this resistance, based largely on the argument of inter-ference with the freedom of the individual, was a surprise, coming as it did from the Fabian Socialists, most of whose doctrines would decidedly interfere with many of the ordinary

ciety, which was founded "for the purpose of reconstructing society in acresponsible for the formation of the Labor Party, which has inaugurated

But as great social changes in government now seem imminent in England, some of the older members of the society are be inning to view with alarm the possibility of the re-

alization of their dreams, and to wonder where among their members or the members of the Labor Party will be found sound leaders to carry out their policies, should the opportunity be given. It is realized that many of their adherents are followers, rather than leaders, and many more are drawn to them because of a desire for a greater freedom which means license, rather than the opportunity to

assume greater responsibilities. That there is ground for this apprehension was demonstrated during the discussion on prohibition. The paper itself could not be attacked. It consisted of a series of reports from different cities in the United States showing the lessening in crime, prison records, and so forth, covering the ings, workers in industry, recreation, family life and so forth.

The Individual Right

But as the argument waxed hot, lasting through two adjourned meetings, the representative of The Chris-

for the meat packers pleading for their individual rights before a Senate committee about to impose drastic federal regulations, the only difference being that the arguments of the packers rang more true if anything than the arguments of some of the Fact in Less Than 10 Years called individual right to the consumption of alcoholic beverages, even though that consumption might be a danger to the State as well as to themselves

Bernard Shaw dealt with this ques-tion of individualism in a subsequent lecture on the formation of public opinion, and pointed out that Socialists, if they are to see their ideals perfected, must re-cast their conception of freedom, rather than cling to a semblance of personal freedom which in effect really amounts to a form of slavery. Of course, Bernard Shaw lives under a strict régime of self-imposed dicipline, which the eager young Socialists say is the only real discipline, until it comes to a question of state interference with capitalists, which they are quite ready

Question of Freedom

It is because of the confusion in thinking about this question of free-dom that the older Socialists are sounding the alarm, for they realize that unless people are willing to give up all and every individual desire in the greater interests of the group. when a real change comes, they will find their worst enemies among their own ranks. Meanwhile, what party in England is going to have the courage to make the first stand for prohibi-tion? Close observers of the political situation acknowledge that it is inevitable, and that there is in the country a latent sentiment in its favor only waiting for some leadership to give it an opportunity for expression.

Will the Fabian Society and the Labor Party remain true to their tradition as forerunners of government on this question of prohibition or will they give the opportunity to one of their opposing political parties? The director of the Fabian Summer School believes that much of the future history of England depends upon the right answer to this question.

MINE RECEIVERSHIP PLEA HEARD from its Western News Office

PHOENIX, Arizona-In the United States Court in Tucson, yesterday, was heard a petition of the receiver for the sale of the property of the Consolidated Arizona Smelting Company. which has a modern smelter and concentrating mill at Humbolt, Yavapai County, and the valuable Blue Bell and DeSoto mines nearby. been organization of the Southwest Metals Company, to take over the property. Already the new company has paid nearly all claims against the effects of prohibition on business, sav- old corporation and it has absorbed most of the old stock. The smelter has been of especial value to the smaller mines of central Arizona, for which it furnished an ore market, near at hand. Its closure is said to have been due particularly to the operation of the excess-profits section of the intian Science Monitor almost believed come tax law, based upon a stock-he was listening again to the attorneys transfer technicality.

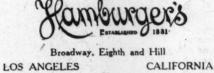
A Store Crowded With Wonderful New Stocks That Invite One to Begin .

Holiday Gift Shopping

Already are many leisurely choosing gifts and enjoying the advantages attendant upon early Holiday shopping. Stocks are complete and new-each salesperson in a position to give more efficient and personal service—and it. is such a genuine pleasure to shop before the Holiday

Many, many gifts have been chosen to send to European countries and the Far East—to say nothing of remembrances selected upon sight and tucked away for near and dear friends at home and in eastern states.

Transportation Charges on Goods Purchased in the Store Are Prepaid by Hamburger's to Any Point in the United States (Excepting Perishable Goods).



Quality in Men's Wear Since 1883

MULLEN AND BLUETT

BROADWAY at SIXTH Les Angeles -



Citizens' National Bank Capital-\$1.800,000

Resources \$35,000,000 Surplus and Undivided Profits \$1,200,000



BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

AUSTRALIAN TRADE trade relations between the Common-wealth and France. M. Turck, Consul for France in Mel-

Feature of Industrial Develop-

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria — Features
of Australian trade and industrial development are the registration of several new companies with foreign-subscribed capital, the great falling off in imports owing to the restriction of credit by Australian banks, and negotlations for the application of the infermediate tariff to several articles. primediate tariff to several articles apported from France. The intermediate tariff may be termed a scale of utiles lower than the general tariff and higher than the Empire preference

he federal treasurer, Sir Joseph k, has noted with satisfaction the of outside capital in new lertakings in Australia. In the first seven months of this year, 14 lies with foreign capital, incoroutside the British Empire, en authorized for registration stralia; their subscribed capital nts to about £10,000,000. Thireen other companies, whose capital of £3,000,000 was subscribed outside the ipire, have also been sanctioned for

Registrations Analyzed

organizations which began the Commonwealth within the last 18 months; the remaining cap-ital is owned by foreign companies ch have carried on operations in stralia for several years but have

ularly interested in this move, Sheffield covers an area of 50 acres, employs 15,000 people and makes projectiles, armor plate, gun shields, railway and tramway tracks, ore-crushing e-breaking plants, weaving manufactures. The raw material used by the new company will be Australian scrap steel.

try certain lines of imports will loubfedly decrease, but the heavy lecline in overseas trade returns for July and August of this year was not ue to any such cause but to the etermination of the banks to restore was given to oil shares. Shell Transports already described. The figures or July show that the imports were laised at £7,006,562, as compared was 5%. Kaffirs were stagnant but was 5%. Kaffirs were stagnant but with £9.491.010 for the preceding ath, and were actually £5,860,157 ess than the figures for July, 1920. Exports for July, 1921, also shrank, 580,442 and £10,516,741 for June, 1921, weaker.

Customs and excise receipts for August are an excellent indication of the heavy decline in imports. In August, 1920, the revenue from these sources was £2,661,776, while in August this year it was only £2,022,—395, or a decrease of £638,881. As the August revenue from customs and excise is approximately the same as that for July, it is probable that this revenue will not exceed £24,000,000 for the current financial year, if the figures for the first two months of the figures for the first two months of the figures for the first two months of the financial year are indicative of the course of trade. This will mean a chrinking of £8,000,000 on the revenue

Assisting France

The probable application of the Australian intermediate tariff to French silks and other articles arises partly from the visit to Paris of Mr.
W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister.
Before Mr. Hughes left Australia for
London he informed France's representatives that it was the intention of nwealth Government to purpose the intermediate tariffuld be brought into operation in this connection as soon as practicable.
The French Ministry of Commerce is understood to be framing certain proposals which may assist the Australian Prime Minister to announce a practi-

Meanwhile a question of even Meanwhile a question of even greater importance to French interest is the proposal of the federal government to impose additional duties to those provided in the tariff, upon goods imported from countries where the exchange has depreciated, the purpose being to offset the supposed advantage to manufacturers in such countries as Germany, France and Belgium. The outery from France and from Australian friends of France has stopped immediate action, and it is probable that when the proposals come finally before the federal Parliament they will have been shore of much that has been considered detrimental to the interests of our ally. A meeting neen considered detrimental to interests of our ally. A meeting been called in Melbourne of all rested in trade with France, in r that facts and arguments may placed before federal legislators, for the purpose of establishing regarization of all interested to act

AND INVESTMENTS

M. Turck, Consul for France in Melbourne, points out that where a French weaver formerly earned 150 to 200 francs a month, he was until very recently paid that amount each week. The cost also of raw material has practically doubled through depreciated exchange. Consequently, says the Consul, the pound sterling buys a less quantity of goods in France in Melbourne, points out that where a French trance in Melbourne, points out that where a French trance in Melbourne, points out that where a French trance in Melbourne, points out that where a French trance in Melbourne, points out that where a French trance in Melbourne, points out that where a French trance in Melbourne, points out that where a French trance in Melbourne, points out that where a French trance in Melbourne, points out that where a French trance in Melbourne, points out that where a French trance in Melbourne, points out that where a French trance in Melbourne, points out that where a French trance.

M. Turck, Consul for France in Melbourne, points out that where a French trance.

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SOUTH AFRICA'S ECONOMIC FUTURE been at

Country Reported by Former

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monifor

AMSTERDAM. Holland - In the course of an interview. Dr. van Kiteral of the Netherlands at Pretoria declared that, since 1910, the South
African Union had increased in importance in every respect. Economically, the country had made excellent armies, and is now decreasing with progress, particularly as a result of the reopening of industries and the the war. High prices were obtained settling of many soldiers on farms; for all agricultural produce, whilst the betterment of the fransportation South Africa was compelled to man-ufacture for herself a number of goods which she used to import. celebration. It is too early to say After the war a natural reaction set just what will be the effect of this Of the total 27 companies, showing oreign capital of £13,459,000, about 2.10,600,000 represents the subscribed apital of organizations which began South Africa and she would doubtless in the Company wealth within import other goods from those regions. doubtedly is great. The settlement of Of course, for some industries the the oil question, and the ending of the future was not very hopeful. The abortive attempt to sovietize industries home market was limited and the in the state of Vera Cruz—both halted

duce as cheaply as possible and all foodstuffs and raw materials would have to be cheap. One means of the demand for money, but the demand for money but the demand for mon n connection with new concerns, has develop properly, it would have to properly to the firm of Hadfields Limtoodstuffs and raw materials would ted, of Sheffield. This Sheffield firm have to be cheap. One means of effectdescribed in The Christian
Monitor. Australians are
Africa Line had been of such great
mportance, having already caused a

described in The Christian
Africa Line had been of such great
mportance, having already caused a

tained, however, and there have been

be attacked by cooperative societics, both of producers and consumers.

LONDON EXCHANGE MARKETS IRREGULAR structions.

LONDON, England-With a £20. 000,000 local government loan impend- anticipated six months ago. Shortgilt-edged investment issues term lacked stability on the stock exchange yesterday but the changes were unimportant. French loans were dull, following Paris. Moderate support was given to oil shares. Shell Trans-

hard. Dollar descriptions were steady in sympathy with New York exchange. Home rails were quiet and unaltered. £8.248.298 against £11,- Argentine rails were inactive but

Generally, the markets were irregu-

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia -There has been a satisfactory response to the United States Treasury \$206,000,000 joint issue of five months 4¼ and 10½ months 4½ per cent certificates of indebtedness, with initial subscriptions being scaled down to 30 per cent of the amount applied for. Bankers are the leading buyers, one institution applying for a \$50,000,000 block of the certificates.

An active demand for the certifi-

cates has developed in spite of the fact that the rates carried are from previous offerings. On the basis of reurage trade with France, and for \$200,000,000 would be subscribed for turns so far it is believed that the in the New York district alone.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois — Moderate strength developed in the wheat market yesterday as a result of the calling off of the threatened railway strike. Closing prices were several points higher, with December 1.08% and May 1.13%. Corn advanced more than one point, December closing at 48% and May at 38%. Hogs and provisions were lower. December rye 83% b, May rye 87% b, December barley 57% a, January pork 15.00, October lard 9.55, November lard 9.30b, January lard 8.92b, March lard 9.51b, May lard 9.40, October ribs 5.25, Janket yesterday as a result of the call-May lard 9.40, October ribs 5.25, Jan-uary ribs 7.45b.

POREIGN EXCHANGE

	Fri.	Thur.	Parity		
Sterling	\$3.911/	\$3.9214	\$4.86€		
Francs (French)	.972534	.072436	.193		
Francs (Belgian)	.0709	.071136			
France (Swiss)	-1834	.1836	.1930		
dre	.039414	*.0394	.1930		
Juilders	.3392	.3404	.4026		
Jerman mark	.005734	.005614	.2380		
anadian dollar	.921/4	.919			
rgentine pesos	.3186	.323734	.9650		
Drachmas (Greek)	.0445	.0447	.1930		
Pesetas	.1325	.1330	.1933		
wedish kroner	.2290	.2295	.2680		
Jormaniam Lannau	1012	1914	0000		

CONDITION REPORT vantage of the recent reduction in ex-

Economically the Country Is on Years, Says Manufacturer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California Economic conditions in Mexico are on a more stable basis than they have been at any time during the past 10 years, according to George M. Michelson, importing cotton goods manufacturer of Mexico City, and member of Consul of The Netherlands the American and Mexican chamber to Be Making Great Progress southern republic, who attended the bankers' convention in Los Angeles. To the representative of The Christian

Science Monitor, Mr. Michelson gave

the following statement: "The salient features of Mexican economic developments during the past summer were general attempts ing status of unemployment, which since 1910."

on loans. Good paper is being offered,

no important failures since the first The high cost of living should also of the year. Collections are slow, but not so hard as in 1920. The bank decree, effective August 15, limiting the amount of bank reserves, has not been enforced, and the banks are going along without further government in-

"The general condition of governnent finances is not so good as was term loans, aggregating \$1,000,000, gold, secured by oil taxes for July, have not been met, and the centenary celebration involved heavy expenditures which many persons in the financial and commercial world believed unnecessary. Another loan probably

will be made "Imports of corn and flour have increased, though general imports are virtually stationary, about 10 per cent better than they were on January 1. Exports, including oil, show a slight when oil begins its outward flow, fol court against the retroactive taxation of foreign corporations. Stocks imported merchandise have been re duced, until now they are about pro portionate to the demand, which i erally are below those of September with lower prices on cereals, beans and other foodstuffs, because of down ward revision in the tariff. Prices of raw materials for export are about 5 per cent lower than either Augus

Business on Cash Basis

"In connection with this supply and demand, it should be remembered that the retail business of Mexico is now on a virtually cash basis. Little or no credit is being extended by the re tailer, and 30 days is nearly the limit for credit from the wholesaler and distributor. Nearly all the paper money issued by the various revolu-tionary governments has disappeared. being printed on such ordinary paper that it has worn out. This unusua condition has left only gold, silver and copper coins in circulation; has made currency scarce and gold high in value, thus forcing down the prices of commodities for which the people must pay with gold and silver. This also has worked to keep labor at a low price, and, in turn, the low cost of labor has been largely instru-mental in bringing about the reopening of several industries closed since the commencement of the revolutionary period and the establishment of new industries.

"Textile manufacturers are restricting production in an effort to decrease stocks and still maintain prices. Some of the cotton-goods importers, by bringing in large stocks, have been able to undersell the local manufac turers, and thus have placed the cotton mills at Orizaba and other places in a peculiarly uncomfortable posi-tion. This has worked out to the benefit of the consumer of cotton goods, and, since the majority of the people of Mexico wear cotton the year round, this competition has not been a bad thing for them. The demand for raw cotton is listless, and the growers are talking of crop diversification in much the same manner as did the cotton planters of the southern states of this country two or three

Mining of high-grade ores, espe cially in silver, is proceeding nearly

years ago.

at normal, but all the low-grade silver ACTIVITY IN BONDS

port duties on henequen fiber and has contracted for several thousand tons for shipment to Hamburg. In fact, More Stable Basis Today
Than It Has Been for Ten
Than It Has Been for T those on equivalent America machinery. The only advantage the Americans have is in quicker delivery than can be had from German manu-factories, but this usually fails to offset the markedly lower prices.
"General building and construction

is slow, except in Mexico City, where the housing shortage has been so great that the government has exempted all dwellings erected in one year from October 1, 1921, from taxation for a period of 10 years.
"As usual, the harvests of beans,

corn and cotton will not satisfy the domestic needs, but the government is preparing to control prices on these staple commodities, and to import corn and beans by train lots to be sold tribution, which probably will make these two foodstuffs cheaper this winter in Mexico than they have been

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Chinese Bureau of Printing and Engraving has secured a loan of \$2 .-(Chinese currency) from the Mitsui Company of Japan. The pro-ceeds must be expended in Japan and Japanese foremen must be employed at the bureau.

A seat on the New York Stock Exchange will be posted for transfer for a consideration of \$80,000, compared with the last previous sale at \$90,000

A new shoe factory to be seven stories high and to cost \$500,000 is planned for Haverhill, Massachusetts. population not numerous. The peo- by the national supreme court—also & Co. will pay off the unpurchased group of American bankers, and offiple were widely dispersed and trans- are having widespread effect in balance of United Kingdom of Great cial announcement that such a trans-Britain and Ireland 51/2 per cent five-

year notes due at that time. The Canadian Car & Foundry Comthe Canadian National Railways for repairing 1000 cars, the work being divided equally between the Montreal and Amherst, N. S., plants.

A cable from Broomhall says that by official decree a compulsory wheat pool has been established in New South Wales for the 1922 crop.

Owners of the Illinois Central Railroad are increasing. According to a report on distribution of stock and proportion of shares held in the four months from April 6 to August 5, the number of stockholders increased from 14.225 to 14.563, an addition of 338 or 2.37 per cent.

The Italian Government offers for public subscription further 2,000,000,-000 lire of seven-year 5 per cent notes, due 1928, of which 1,000,000,000 were sold last March. The lottery feature makes them unsalable in the United

Argentina has announced a new issue of cedula bonds, similar to Federal Farm Loan bonds, for 50,000,-000 pesos at 6 per cent. An illustrated economic "Handbook

this winter under the supervision of the Dutch Foreign Office.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

40	20	
ie	U S Lib 31/48 92.44	92.
1-	U S Lib 1st 4s 93.10	93.
-	1 TT O T 1 PA 4 P	92.
ie	U S Lib 1st 41/48 93.38	
n	U S Lib 2d 4148 92.76	92
of.	U S Lib 3d 414s 95.00	94.1
9-	U S Lib 4th 41/4 s 93.06	92.
)-	U S Vic 3%s 99.60	99.4
	U S Vic 4348 99.60	99.5
S	Belgium external 71/28, 1945 1011/4	101
1-	Belgium external 8s, 19411001/2	1001
r,	Brazil 8s, 1941 991/2	991
S	Brazil, Rio de Janeiro 8s, 1946 97%	98
1-	Brazil, Sao Paulo ex 8s, 1936 97%	974
	Chile external 8s, 1926 99	991
ı	Chile external 8s, 1941 99%	981
t	Chinese 5s, rcts, 1951 47	461
t	Cuba 5s of 1904 81	785
	Denmark 8s, 1945104	104
	Denmark, Copen 51/25, 1944 82	82
	Dom of Can 10-yr notes, 1929 95%	95
	Dominion of Canada 5s, 1931 931/6	923
d	France, Bordeaux 6s, 1934 861/2	87
t	French Gov 71/48, 1941 941/4	94
V	French Gov 8s, 1945100	100
r	Japan 4s. f. 1931 6914	691
7	Japan 1st 41/2s f. 1925 85%	841
•	Japan 2d 41/2, 1925 85%	
t	Mexico 4s, 1954, 361/2	40
1	Mexico 5s, f, 1945 50	55%
_	Mexico 5s, large 47%	50%
- 1	Norway 8s. 1940	
-	Norway, Bergen 8s, 1945102	1015
	Queensland 7s. 1941102%	100
r	Sweden 6s, 1939 931/2	90%
1	Switzerland, Berne 8s, 1945105	105
1	U K of G Brit 51/2 ctfs, 1922 99%	98%
- 1	U K of G Brit 51/2 ctfs, 1929 931/2	923
9	U K of G Brit 20-yr 51/4s, 1937 901/4	891
1	Uruguay 8s, 1946 991/4	993
1		-
		W. P.

IS SLOWING DOWN

Trading Has Been Duller During the Past Week, With Changes in Prices for the Most Part Small But Tending Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor States Liberty issues first reacted to subsequent strength enabled them to show slight gains for the week, Bonds of Pennsylvania is expected to issue \$12,000,000 in bonds soon.

Oil bonds were the strongest of the industrial list, with Tidewater Oil one generally slightly higher.

and a year ago, follow:

Changes from Wed. Yr. ago
10 highest grade rails.78.40 -06 -06
10 second grade rails.76.56 +07 +07
10 public utility bonds.76.29 -02 +1.4 -1.49
Combined everage. 79.03 +.04 +.12

The Cuban Congress has passed a bill authorizing the Cuban Govern-On November 1, 1921, J. P. Morgan, ment to borrow \$5,000,000 from action has been completed is ex-pected soon. The loan is for the purose of enabling Cuba to balance her budget and arrange her financial and pected that this issue will put Cuba in a amount, totaling about \$50,000,000.

There is no dearth of new government financing in prospect. Peru and Bolivia are expected market for funds, while a Mexican loan is imminent. The town council of Zurich, Switzerland, has decided to float an internal loan through Swiss banks, the proceeds of which will be applied to redeem a loan of \$6,000,000, obtained from American financiers year ago.

lately by the American representatives at which were discussed the project of advancing \$15,000,000 to \$20,00 to the Chinese Government to meet its maturities for the rest of this year.

for a loan of \$10,000,000. The State most expansive and active day's of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, is also trading of the year was the stock mar-000 6 per cent debentures to be issued some of their gains, but maximum

The Province of Nova Scotia has the whole. Bonds were firm and Vicawarded \$1,800,000 6 per cent 15, 20 or tory notes were at the highest prices by Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. Dillon, with 6 per cent the ruling rate. Saies be raised for that purpose. 000 20-year 6 per cent bonds. The tone: American Car & Foundry, 35%, total borrowings of the province for

The largest industrial issue floated

to a syndicate headed by Blair & Co. \$2,000,000 20-year first mortgage 8 per cent gold bonds, due November 8, 1941. The bonds are non-callable. A syndicate is offering an issue of \$2,000,000 first closed mortgage 7½ per cent sinking fund gold bonds of the Mari-

ber 1, 1926.

to 1935, inclusive. The bonds are the first of \$60,000,000 authorized by the NEW YORK, New York-There was slowing down of activity in the bond are to be used in the construction of market this week. Trading was duller and price changes though small for the most part tended upward. United 800 514 per cent bonds were awarded States Liberty issues first reacted but to a syndicate headed by the National MOTOR SHIPS ARE

of the features. Railroad issues were Average prices of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10

public utility and 10 industrial bonds; with changes from the day previous

More than \$50,000,000 of the \$60,-000,000 United States Federal Land Bank bond issue have been sold, according to estimates of bankers. These bonds, at 5 per cent, are said to be one of the most attractive issues in the market at the present time.

Government Financing

Several meetings have been held costs was such that the large initial

The City of Milan, Italy, is negotiating with a New York banking house in the market for a loan, which is ket's response yesterday to the calling expected to amount to about \$10,000,- off of the railway strike. Rails, equip-000 to \$25,000,000. The proceeds will ments, steels and oils led the market be used for railroad construction and to higher quotations. There was eximprovements to the harbor of Porto tensive covering of short contracts. Alegre. The Government of British Realizing sales became general toward Guinea is asking for bids on \$5,000,- the close and some leaders forfeited

the year up to \$17,000,000.

Industrial Bond Issues

during the past week was the Phila-delphia Company \$16,000,000 first refunding and collateral trust mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds, series A, due street's weekly compilation of bank February 1, 1944, which was readily disposed of by a syndicate headed by 248,501,000, a decrease of 22 per cent Lee, Higginson & Co. The new financ- from last year. Outside of New York ing is a refunding operation and will there was a decrease of 19.7 per cent provide funds to take care of two from a year ago. issues falling due next year.

The Central Steel Company has sold

nette & Menominee Paper Company. SITUATION IN WOOL The bonds mature November 1, 1936, and will be redeemable on any of TEXTILE, INDUSTRY their interest dates beginning Novem-

The Southern Railway Company has

awarded to a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. \$5,655,000 first consoli-

dated mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds, due July, 1994. An offering of the

bonds is to be made in the near future.

The State of Illinois has awarded to

a Chicago banking syndicate \$5,000,000 4 per cent bonds, due serially in 1926

people and the General Assembly, and

The City of Philadelphia \$12,659.

FUTURE CARRIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

steamship ousted the windjammer.

half of 1 per cent of the world's total.

60,000 tons of Diesel oil ships were

launched, while building last year

there were eight times the total ton-

nage in 1913. Well over 10 per cent

of the tonnage under construction at

the present time was to be engined

centage in numbers of ships would be

The saving in cost of fuel made oil

the fuel par excellence. It was true that the cost of machinery was greater

than the steam plant, but in the great

majority of trade routes it could be

shown that the saving in operation

NEW YORK MARKET

Studebaker, 7614, up 114.

BANK CLEARINGS

clearings shows an aggregate of \$6,-

NEW YORK, New York-Brad-

expenditures were rapidly

UNUSUALLY ACTIVE

NEW YORK. New York-One of the

15 per cent.

capital

written off.

Improvement in the Demand for Yarn in the British Trade Is Complicated by Operatives' Refusal to Work Overtime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office BRADFORD, England—In the Brit-

ish wool textile industry an extraordinary position has been created by the refusal of the Labor leaders to allow certain operatives to work overtime. For several months the entire industry has been suffering from most acute depression, owing to the slump in values, and several mills throughout the West Riding of Yorkshire have been closed for weeks. In other mills part employment has been found for operatives by firms working to stock, and in the majority of cases it Prediction Made at London Oil has only been possible to run machinery for two or three days a week.

Conference Where Progress of During the past month, however, there has been quite a revival in the This Engine Was Reviewed demand for yarn, and this has followed the improvement in the raw wool market. It is a fact worth noting that the bulk of the yarn orders have been on LONDON, England - "The motor export account. At one time Germany ship will be the cargo carrier of the was buying heavily, and when she was future," was the prediction of Mr. forced to curtail her operations on James Richardson, of the firm of account of the drastic depreciation of Messrs. William Bardmore & Sons, the mark, Japan and America stepped speaking recently on the subject of in and placed some big business. "The Progress of the Motor Ship" at United States houses, in particular, the oil conference held in connection have been exceptionally keen buyers. with the shipping and machinery ex- and in one week alone over 1,000,000 hibition at Olympia. Even now it was pounds of yarn was ordered by one making a big bid for freight carrying firm for export to America. In all ip the mercantile marine, he said. It cases, however, the purchasers have was possible that it would replace the made prompt delivery an essential steamship in the same way that the condition of the contract, and, generally speaking, delivery has had to be At the outbreak of the war, oil- guaranteed this year.

engined vessels represented less than In order to meet the requirements of their overseas customers, the At the present time the figure was in worsted spinners realized that it excess of 2 per cent, and but for the would be necessary to run their war would have been greater. In 1913 machinery 551/2 hours a week instead of the 48 hours which is the agreed limit, and application was accordingly made to the Industrial Council for permission to work women and young persons for 551/2 hours a week for a limited period. The council consists with Diesel machinery, and the per- of an equal number of employers and employees, and its chief function is to deal with working hours, wages, and conditions affecting trade. When the application came before that body, owever, the Labor members resolutely refused to grant the necessary permission, stating as their reason that it was not fair for certain sections in an industry to work overtime while other sections were unemployed. They suggested that the spinners should take the foreign orders and give out the work on commission, contending that in this way employment would be found for all. On the other hand, the employers assert that the machinery suitable for spinning the yarns required is already fully employed, and although other plant is more or less idle, it cannot be used for the orders in question.

In the course of the discussion the labor leaders stated that the various unions in the wool textile industry had already paid out in unemployment benefit over a quarter of a million sterling since the trade slump began, and added that if any worker lost his quotations were well maintained on employment through refusing to work overtime, he would be paid his full 25-year bonds to a syndicate headed of the year. Call money was firmer, wages by the unions from a fund to Read & Co. has sold all of the totaled 1,049,000.

Province of British Columbia \$2,000,
The market closed with a strong in the spinning industry are anxious to work overtime in order to make up proceeds will be used for land settle up 2%; General Asphalt, 61%, up 2%; for some of the lost time during the ment and other administrative pur-poses. This amount will bring the Northern preferred, 72½, up 2; Lacka-they have signed a petition asking to wanna Steel, 42%, up 2%; Mexican be allowed to do so. The labor leaders, Petroleum, 106½, up 1%; Pan Amerihowever, refuse to give way, and as can Petroleum A, 46%, up 1½; Royal the yarn orders can only be taken on Dutch of New York, 48%, up 3½; the guarantee that delivery shall be made within a specified time, much valuable export trade is being lost to the country.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York-Cotton futures closed steady yesterday. December 19.03. January 18.82. March 18.73. May 18.30. July 17.80. Spot 78.35; middling 19.45.

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Capital, Surplus and Profits \$37,500,000

CLUB ATHLETICS COLLEGE, SCHOOL,

OXFORD LIKELY TO HAVE STRONG TEAM

Ten Blues Are Again Available for Its 1921-22 Rugby Football Squad E. Campbell of Oriel College Is the Captain

By special correspondent of The Christian

OXFORD, England—Oxford University has 10 Blues available for its 1921-22 Rugby football team, which captained by E. Campbell of Oriel College, seems likely to prove very strong, especially in regard to forwards. Everything points to the Dark Blues fielding an unusually formidable pack against Cambridge in the intervarsity match on December \$, although, at the time of writing, little can be said as to the form of the freshmen and the Rhodes scholars. The latter will, for the first time, come into latter will, for the first time, come into residence. Five Blues have gone down -V. H. Neser, whose excellent play at stand-off half last season makes his absence doubly regrettable; H. B. Simpson, a threequarter back; H. F. Waldock, D. D. Duncan and C. H. Evans, forward.

Besides Campbell and H. L. Price, Corpus Christi, the new secretarywho is also a hockey internationalthere are available the Scottish internal fullback, H. H. Forsayth, e, Magdalen, and E. F. Van der et, Trinity, threequarters; B. G. holefield, Christ Church; J. E. Maxell-Hyslop, Balliol; J. A. B. Davies, quen's, and R. H. Bettington, New ollege, forwards. Should Forsayth turn to his best form, H. klin, Christ Church, is available, pair. Another man who might be gregation. The eleven is the heaviest though defeated, had an excellent team, with at least three "class" fornose, also a very good fullback. So

stand him in good stead were tried in the side as backs of some promise. It is est certain that among the freshthere will be found some capable ers, especially when it is remem-ed that last season's public school a was something above the ordi-

xture, but two disappearances from ial list are The Army and Lonlist is that, at Oxford, against the Old Merchant Taylors on October he Old Merchant Taylors on October 3. Other matches will be played gainst the Royal Military College, tichmond, Bristol, the United Services, andhurst, Blackheath, Newport, Harequins, Leicester, Dublin University, luys Hospital, Major R. V. Stanley's fifteen, St. Thomas' Hospital and the condon Scottish. This year the interarsity match will be played on a flursday instead of a Tuesday, as has seen the custom for many years. It is probable that the match will take probable that the match will take place, not at Queen's Club, as is usually the case, but on the famous Rugby Union ground at Twickenham.

FIRST DIVISION GOAL SCORERS

C. W. Buchan Still Heads the

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England-The matches in squad. the First Division of the English Association Football League on October 1 did not serve to remove C. M. Buckan. the Sunderland captain, from his position at the top of the list of goal scorers. He did not obtain any goals himself, but, as his closest followers, W. T. Roberts, of Preston North End, and Andrew Wilson, Middlesbrough, are equally unsuccessful, his total nine was sufficient to retain for him ad. Wilson was not playing on the date mentioned, and was joined, on the "seven" mark, by Joseph An-derson, Burnley, who has had a great deal to do with the champion team's

ses during this and last season Only one player managed to find the net more than once on October 1, and he was B. Cross, another Burnley
man. He and Robert Kelly, yet another member of the Burnley team,
stood together with four goals to their
credit, while their captain, T. W. items of the control of the control of the control of the control of the captain, T. W. items of the control of

Boyle, was among the 16 who could SWISS FOOTBALL claim a total of 3. The list: Player and club Got C. M. Buchan, Sunderland. W. T. Roberts, Preston North End Andrew Wilson, Middlesbrough Joseph Anderson, Burnley J. Elkes, Birmingham H. A. White, The Arsenal. H. Johnson, Sheffield United. Joseph Smith, Bolton Wanderers. D. B. N. Jack, Bolton Wanderers. Horace Barnes, Manchester City J. Macdonald, Newcastle United. J. C. Whitehouse, Birmingham W. Hibbert, Bradford City J. G. Cock, Chelsea Stanley Davies, Everton R. Matthews, Liverpool. P. B. Holland, Blackburn Rovers B. Cross, Burnley

NEBRASKA HAS BRIGHT OUTLOOK

Coach F. T. Dawson Has a

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN. Nebraska-Football prospects are bright at the University of Nebraska this fall. Sixteen veterans kindly to the new manner of play. returned to play for the Scarlet and Cream this season, and with a promising set of candidates coming to the fast game went in favor of the forand, judging from past performances, ing set of candidates coming to the fast game went in favor of the for-there is little to choose between the varsity from last year's freshman ag- mer by 1 goal to 0. Lausanne, al-

ers are concerned. F. T. Dawson, former Columbia Unire are at hand players such as M. versity athletic mentor and former n, Balliol; A. Leslie-Smith, Princeton University quarterback, is last, was outplayed by Servette, ty; I. J. Pittman, Christ head football coach at the University Although the visitors won by 3 to 0, they did not give the display hoped hweizer, Magdalen; P. M. Dixon, iversity; H. K. Hillard, Trinity; T. former Nebraska halfback, is serving Squance, Magdalen, and E. F. Halg, in the capacity of assistant coach. W. L. Day, captain-of the 1920 eleven, J. G. German, Magdalen, has had is acting as assistant line coach. A. F. Young '20, former Nebraska lineman,

is freshman coach. With the increased coaching staff partner to Campbell. A. Grant, and the promising material the Scar-ucen's, Tyrwhitt-Drake, Magdalen, let and Cream is making a strong of Grynne Lewis, Jesus, are other bid for Missouri Valley Conference honors. The Nebraska eleven got away to a strong start in the first game of the season against Nebraska Wesleyan University leaders in the Nebraska State College Conference. are likely to secure a trial in the Scarlet and Cream winning the however, to pronounce any opinion as team are J. A. M. Hamilton, Unisity; Lord Encombe, Magdalen; B. the Haskell Indian School was also Bettington, New College; A. S. L. an easy victory, the score being The Seniors' first trial match was cheduled for decision on October 17, and the freshmen's trial was fixed to the place on the following day. So tr as Oxford University's program is oncerned, Birkenhead Park is a new true. Bale teams just now. The Bienne and Aarau teams met, and, sharing four goals, played a drawn game. The Jordan day and the local team is looking for true. The score of the seniors' first trial match was cheduled for decision on October 17, and the freshmen's trial was fixed to lake place on the following day. So tracked to lake place on the following day. So the played this Saturday and the local team is looking for the seniors' first trial match was cheduled for decision on October 17, and the freshmen's trial was fixed to lake place on the following day. So the played this Saturday and the local team is looking for the seniors' first trial match was cheduled for decision on October 17, and the freshmen's trial was fixed to lake place on the following day. So the played this Saturday and the local team is looking for the seniors' first trial match was the seniors' first trial match was cheduled for decision on October 17, and the freshmen's trial was fixed to lake place on the following day. So the played this Saturday and the local team is looking for the seniors' first trial match was the seniors' first trial match was the seniors met, and, sharing four goals, played a drawn game. The Old Boys did not do too well against to 0 0 8 0 10 amilton, Christ Church; W. R. arshall, Oriel; R. T. Johnson, Keble; versity team was met last Saturday and V. Greening, Balliol. Another we player of some note is the Old lleynian threequarter, A. M. David.

C. E. Swanson '22, left end, is captain of the 1921 team. He has played ital. The first game on the three years on the Nebraska team, at is that, at Oxford, against one of these years being on the Student Army Training Corps team.

In the line the letter men are Cantain Swanson and L. V. Scherer '23, ends; W. R. Lyman '23, J. L. Pucelik '22, and A E. Wenke '23, tackles; R. F. Weller '23, and M. L. Munn '22, guards; R. L. Triplett '22, center.

In the backfield the following veterans responded to the call for candidates: H. S. Hartley '22, F. E. Moore '23, H. H. Howarth '22 and G. D. Hoy '23, halfbacks; A. F. Schoeppel '22, fullback, H. E. McGlasson '22, quarter- Orange and Black Expects to

Some of the most promising material t'at has been present in Nebraska squads for some time is to be found in the new men. R. L. Preston '23 and Verne Lewellen '24 alternate at quarterback. Preston has showed up well as a field general, while Lewellen's punting ability has proved List. Although He Failed to a valuable asset to the Nebraska team. Score on the First of October showing ability as an open-field per-He carries himself well and is one of the speediest men on the

Nebraska will play three Missouri Nebraska will play three Missouri these have been running far below valley teams this year. University of Oklahoma on Nebraska Field today; the University of Kenses, here November 1988 and 198

homecoming day and a large number by form the backbone of the team, this by having a 3 at the tenth hole of alumni are expected to return for the gridiron clash Last year the teams hopes will depend in its three meets cards of those who qualified for the hopes will depend in its three meets first division of match play follow: battled to a tie at Lawrence, Kansas. of the season are M. C. Kennedy '23 The Colorado Agricultural College R. L. Johnson '22, W. S. Reeve '22

IN FULL SWING

A New Rule This Season in the Association Type of Play Permits Changing of Goalkeepers

SWISS ASSOCIATION POOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

i i	(To October # Inclusive)					
	Western Switzerland					
œ۲	W. D. L.					
	Servette 2 0 0					
	Etoile 2 '0 0					
4	Lausanne 1 0 1					
4	Chaux-de-Fonds 1 10 1	ő				
4	Cantonal 0 0 0					
3	Genève 0 0 1					
. 3	Montreux 0 0 1					
. 3	Fribourg 0 0 2					
3	Central Switzerland					
3	Lucerne 2 0 0					
	Young Boys 1 0 1					
:	Nordstern 1 0 1					
	Berne 0 2 0					
2	Aarau 0 2 0					
2	Bale 0 1 1					
3	Old Boys 0 1 1					
3	- Eastern Switzerland	8				
3	Blue Star 2 0 0					
3	Zurich ' 1 1 0					
3	Neumünster 1 0 1					
	Soint-Gell T 4 1					

GENEVA, Switzerland-The Swiss Association football championships

were in full swing by October 2, but Fine Lot of Material Out up to that early date no indication of for the University of Nebraska been given by any of the teams in the Football Eleven This Fall three "big" regional competitions. There is a new rule this season in Swiss football which permits the changing of the goal keeper. This has raised a great deal of controversy and spectators have not taken altogether In Western Switzerland, Etolie and Lausanne met on October 2, and a wards. At Geneva, Montreux, which hopes to do better this season than

> Chaux-de-Fonds Club, which gave a brilliant display and won by 7 goals The teams in Central Switzerland may be described as very evenly matched. The last side in the standing, Old Boys, had, after the games on October 2, but one goal scored in its favor and two against. The team

which last season stood at the bottom was at the top, having defeated last season's champions in this section. This victory of Lucerne over Young Boys, by 3 to 2, was, in fact, the outstanding feature of play on the date under consideration. It was too soon, Nordstern gained a splendid victory over Bale by 3 to 2. The winning team gave an excellent exhibition and

munster, by the odd goal in three; and at St. Gall the Grasshoppers won against the local team, by a similar'score. The St. Gall men did not give the display their supporters had anticipated.

TWO VETERANS

Country Team This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey - Princeton University has scant timber with which to develop a cross-country team that can in any way approach the aggregation that last senson was defeated in the intercollegiates by Cornell University by only one point. Only two veterans remain, Capt. A. H. Swede '22 and B. S. Curtis '22, and

The Kansas-Nebraska game will be 24, and L. B. Leeming 24 will proba-

will be the Thanksgiving day opponent of Nebraska. The Scarlet and Cream defeated Colorado, 7 to 0, last year. The 1921 schedule follows:

F. H. McKnight '22, and J. R. Berry '22. William O. Rogers, Jr. '21. captain defeated Colorado, 7 to 0, last year. of last year's team who finished third in the intercollegiates, has returned to coach the 1921 team. He has been October 8-Nebraska Wesleyan at Lincoln; 15-Haskell Institute at Lincoln; 22-Notre Dame Unversity at South Bend, Indiana; 23-University of Oklabend, Indiana; 23-University of Oklabend Indiana; 24-University of Oklabend Indiana; 25-University of Oklabend Indiana;

Coach Rogers in turning out a wellounded freshman team. However four stars show unusual promise and a not altogether unsuccessful season is looked for. The men who will form the nucleus of the team are: C. H. Kopf '25, intercollegiate national crosscountry champion last year; W. C. Seufert '25, former captain of the Lawrenceville Academy track team; R. G. Allen '25, a product of the Phillips F. Ross '25, also of Lawrenceville. The freshmen meet Lawrenceville this week on the preparatory school

GREENLEAF WINS SEVEN STRAIGHT

UNITED STATES POCKET BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

Arthur Woods ...
T. A. Hueston ...
Benjamin Allen
James Maturo
Arthur Church ...
Walter Franklin J. B. Keogh.... Michael Kovach W. F. de Langh

medium of making three successive the tournament to be thus penalized. It was Allen's fifth victory out of eight natches and Keogh's seventh defeat in nine starts. The score by innings: Benjamin Allen—8 0 6 0 6 0 0 15 5 27 28 4 10 19—128. Scratches—3. Net total—125. High run—28. J. B. Keogh—0 0 0 0 8 0 0,0 0 9 0 0 13 2 1 0—33. Scratches—19. Net total—

14. High run-13.

and lost four. The score by innings: T. A. Hueston-0 11 0 7 22 7 8 2 6 8 0 0 13 1 3 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 6 0 0 0

-10. Net total—111. High run has had in some time.

Champion R. E. Greenleaf of New ing his title when he defeated T. A. Hueston here Thursday night, by the score of 125 to 884 Both players resorted to safety play throughout the match. Greenleaf had three good runs of 26, 25 and 21, while the Californian surpassed him with a run of 31. It was Greenleaf's seventh victory out of as many matches. The score by

Arthur Woods of Minneapolis, Min- man team who have attracted Zurich was the scene of two matches nesota, continued his brilliant play. Burgess' eye, is playing goal and show-in Eastern Switzerland. In one Blue ing here Thursday night when he ing up fairly well, although hardly up Stars defeated Young Fellows. 2 to 1, defeated James Maturo, formerly of to the standard set by Cummings last and took the head of the standing. Denver, Colorado, but now of New year. while in the other the Zurich Football York, New York, by the score of 125 Club had easy work in disposing of to 72. This was Wood's sixth victory Brühl by 1 to 0. The losers made out of seven games and Maturo's third rather a poor show. At Wintertheui, defeat in seven games. Woods had a Harry Eldridge '24, H. M. Gaston '24, the Winterthour team 'lost to Neu- well-played high run of 37 in the third L. F. Holmes '24, E. P. Jordan '24, inning. The score by innings:

Arthur Woods—0 0 37 0 9 0 14 0 7 0

10 19 1 0 1 5 11 1 4 0 1 14 0 0 0 2—126.

Scratches—1. Net total—125. High run—37.

James Maturo—6 0 9 0 0 0 0 4 0 3 1

James Maturo—6 0 9 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 3 1

Following the game with Pennsyl
ACCEPT CRICKET INVIT Scratches—1. Net total—125. High run—37.

James Maturo—6 0 9 0 0 0 0 4 0 3 1
3 0 0 8 3 0 9 0 27 2 1 0 0 0 —76.

Scratches—4. Net total—72. High run—27.

Referee—L. M. Stoutenburgh, Buffalo.

New York.

AT PRINCETON ARMOUR IN TIE

Develop Fairly Strong Cross- Each Turns in a Card of 77 for

NEW YORK, New York-T. D. Armour of Scotland, French amateur MISS LEITCH WINS champion in 1920, and F. H. Hoyt of the home club, tied for the qualifyinground gold medal in the invitation tournament of the Engineers' Country Club, Thursday, with cards of 77. This Leitch.

١.	nest division of match play	1011	OW:	
		Out	In	T
	T. D. Armour, Scotland	40	37	7
	F. H. Hoyt, Engineers	42	35	7
n	C. E. Van Vleck Jr., Pine Valley	41	41	8
d	A. W. Brand. Garden City	45	38	8
d	E. M. Barnes, Nassau	40	44	8
1	F. B. Porter, Forest Hil	43	41	8
t	J. S. Worthington, Siwanoy	44	41	. 8
	Roy Webb, Englewood	44	41	8
•	Palmer Black, Nassau	45	40	8
	A. Leopoid, Woodmere	44	42	8
V	F. M. Kerr, Merrimac Valley	40	46	8
8	A. M. Brown. National	42	44	8
1	D. M. Parker. Garden City	48.	29	8
•	H. A. Hill. Engineers	44	43	8
	M. L. Feary, Garden City	47	42	8
3	W. L. Hicks, Nassau	46	43	8
100				

BETTER OUTLOOK

Specially for The Christian Science Monttor BOSTON, Massachusetts-When the Leitch. University of Pennsylvania varsity soccer team meets Harvard University lent chance to square the base state it go to United States Pocket Billiard a much harder time winning from the stymied by two trees on her second Champion Holds the Lead by Crimson than was the case last fall shot, while Miss Stirling was in the fairway. Miss Leitch played her secship.

games so far this fall, winning one from Amherst College by a score of Miss Leitch, out 6 4 7 3 6 5 5 5 4 45 Miss Stirling, out 6 4 5 6 5 7 4 5 4 46 3 to 0 and losing the other to Miss Leitch, in. 5 4 4 5 5 6 5 5 4 43 88 Miss Stirling, in. 3 5 4 7 6 6 3 6 5 45 91 Special to The Christian Science Monitor Dartmouth College by a score of 2 PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania-J. to 0. Coach Burgess, however, does WASHINGTON IS B. Keogh, of Rochester, New York, not regard the showing made by his former national pocket billiards cham- team in these two games as a fair former national pocket billiards cham-pion, was beaten by Benjamin Allen of strength as Capt. C. W. Heath '22, one Captures the Missouri Valley of the best halfbacks in college circles States national pocket billard tourna- has been out of the lineup up to the ment here Friday afternoon, 125 to 14. present time and this has not only Keogh lost 14 balls through the deprived the Crimson of a strong in dividual player, but has also tended to weaken the team play. Captain scratches and was the first player in Heath is expected to play against the Red and Blue today and Harvard is sure to put forth its maximum strength.

less than 41 men reported to No Coach Burgess for preliminary prac-tice and among them were several Wednesday and Thursday and thus veterans. R. W. Heizer '23, center forward, is again playing that 4. High run—13. tion and has shown splendid form. Former Champion T. A. Hueston of W. N. Tuttle '24, a forward who has Los Angeles, California, won his sixth come up from last year's freshman class, is playing well at outside right, game out of nine starts at the expense while A. K. Murray '23, from last year's varsity team, is again doing Missouri, by the score of 125 to 111. fine work at center halfback. J. M. It required 47 innings to complete this Phillips '22 is a veteran who is playmatch. Franklin has now won four ing outside left. Corliss Lamont, another freshman, has had the preference over the other candidates for inside left and appears to be sure of 5 0 0 0 0 0 2 7 0 0 3 0 9 1 0 0 3—133.

Scratches—8. Net total—125. High run

to be sure of holding the position. John Pallo '23, a star of the yarsity basketball team Walter Franklin-4 1 0 7 3 6 5 1 0 3 last winter, is playing inside right, 01700100002420801024 and these five players make the 210000500000014000000121, strongest forward line the Crimson strongest forward line the Crimson

The halfback positions have been played by J. M. Begg '24, Murray and York, New York, got closer to retain- H. J. Williams '23. Murray is the only one of the trio who was on the varsity last fall, but with the return of Captain Heath to left halfback, there will be two veterans in the Harvard first

line of defense.

The two fullbacks are R. M. C. Greenidge '24 and H. L. Hartley '23, neither one having been on the varsity team last year. Both are showing promise, but need a little more seasonng before they can be rated as of championship class. Greenidge is expected to develop into an exceptionally brilliant defensive player.

several members of last year's fresh-

Among the other candidates who turned out this fall and who are showing much promise are L. C. Keyes '24,

vania today, which is the first intercollegiate championship game on the Crimson schedule this fall, Harvard will meet Princeton University at Princeton, New Jersey, November 5; WITH F. H. HOYT Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, November 12; Yale University at Boston, November 18; Massachu setts Institute of Technology at Bos ton, November 24, and Haverford Colthe Qualifying Round at lege at Boston, November 26. Of these games the ones with Princeton, Yale the Engineers' Country Club and Haverford are championship con-

FROM MISS STIRLING

NEW YORK, New York-Miss Cecil women's golf champion was five strokes better than the card Great Britain, France and Canada deturned in by C. E. Van Vleck Jr., feated Miss A. W. Stirling, former former Yale varsity baseball and United States champion, by 2 up be basketball star, who finished third. basketball star. who finished third.

Armour played remarkably steady Country Club yesterday. Miss Stirling golf, a feature of his card being the was 1 up at the turn and Miss Leitch Oklahoma on Nebraska Field today; intercollegiates last year.
the University of Kansas here November 12, and then Nebraska goes to ened by the addition of products of fact that he had either a 4 or a 5 was never in the lead until the four-time that he had either a 4 or a 5 was never in the lead until the four-time that he had either a 4 or a 5 was never in the lead until the four-time that he had either a 4 or a 5 was never in the lead until the four-time that he had either a 5 was never in the lead until the four-time that he had either a 5 was never in the lead until the four-time that he had either a 5 was never in the lead until the four-time that he had either a 5 was never in the lead until the four-time that he had either a 5 was never in the lead until the four-time that he had either a 5 was never in the lead until the four-time that he had either a 5 was never in the lead until the four-time that he had either a 5 was never in the lead until the four-time that he had either a 5 was never in the lead until the four-time that he had either a 4 or a 5 was never in the lead until the four-time that he had either a 4 or a 5 was never in the lead until the four-time that he had either a 4 or a 5 was never in the lead until the four-time that he had either a 5 was never in the lead until the four-time that he had either a 5 was never in the lead until the four-time that he had either a 5 was never in the lead until the four-time that he had either a 5 was never in the lead until the four-time that he had either a 5 was never in the lead until the four-time that he had either a 5 was never in the lead until the four-time that he had either a 5 was never in the lead until the four-time that he had either a 5 was never in the lead until the four-time that he had either a 5 was never in the lead until the four-time that he had either a 5 was never in the lead until the four-time that he had either a 5 was never in the lead until the four-time that he had either a 5 was never in the lead until the four-time that where he had a 2. Hoyt, on the other after playing the tenth and after Miss hand, had two 6s, but made up for Leitch took the lead at the fourteenth

West Indies Cruises Four De Luxe Cruises of Twenty-three Days Each Leaving New York Nov. 26-Jan. 4-Feb. 4-Mar. 4 S. S. "FORT ST. GEORGE" 14.000 Tons Displacement Rates, \$275.00 up to \$8\$0.00

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FOR SOCCER TEAM Miss Leitch's quality as a golfer. At the long seventeenth, 516 yards, Miss Leitch had the longer drive by 30 Promising Squad Is Trying Out while Miss Stirling put her drive Into for Harvard Varsity Eleven a ditch and played her third shot to the wrong green and took 4 shots to This Fall—Meets the Universet on the correct one. Then Miss sity of Pennsylvania Today proach putt which left her 18 inches from the cup. Miss Stirling's sixth shot, a 15-yard putt, lipped the cup and she conceded the hole to Miss

Miss Stirling just missed an exceltoday on Soldiers Field, this city, extra holes by a poor second fron shot. the Red and Blue is going to have Miss Leitch booked her drive and was Champion Holds the Lead by or else Coach Charles Burgess of Haror else Coach Charles Burgess of Haror else Coach Charles Burgess of Harond shot nicely past the trees and to the banks for the putt in this hole Pennsylvania won the championship of and the ball rolled onto the green 30 the intercollegiate league after a great feet from the pin. Miss Stirling carelessly played her second shot too easily and it rolled gently down the bank, stopping at the edge of the hard this fall to retain its champion-ship. green, 50 feet from the cup. Miss Stirling missed her second putt, the The Harvard team has played two ball rimming the cup while Miss taxed. Owing to the importance of the Leitch sank a 2-foot putt. The cards: game the Harvard authorities have

TENNIS WINNER

Conference Honors by Defeating University of Oklahoma

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NORMAN, Oklahoma-The tennis team of the Washington University won four out of seven matches from established their claim to the championship of the Missouri Valley Conference, these two teams being the leading contenders for that title. Oklahoma won two out of three matches on the first day, but the Washington players came back strong the second day and won three out of four matches and the tourney.

The feature match of the tourney was that between B. K. Parks '22 and G. W. O'Connell '24, Oklahoma, and W. D. Brown '22 and K. P. Kamman '24, Washington, the latter team winning after the Oklahomans had de-fended against the set-match-tourney point five times in one game. The playing of W. D. Brown, the Wash- scores against southern opponents and ington star, was especially brilliant both days. The summary:

SINGLES-First Day G. W. O'Connell, Oklahoma, defeated K. P. Kamman, Washington, 6-4, 6-2. W: D. Brown, Washington, defeated B. K. Parks, Oklahoma, 2-6, 6-3, 7-5. J. B. Harrington, Oklahoma, defeated C. W. Barnes, Washington, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3,

W. D. Brown, Washington, defeated G. W. O'Connell, Oklahoma, 6—3, 6—1. B. K. Parks, Oklahoma, defeated C. W. Garnes, Washington, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2. K. P. Kamman, Washington, defeated J. B. Harrington, Oklahoma, 6—2, 6—2.

DOUBLES W. D. Brown and K. P. Kamman, Washington, defeated B. K. Parks and G. W. O'Connell, Oklahoma, 6-2, 7-5.

HARVARD PLAYERS HONORED

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts— should be close. George Owen Jr. '23, first baseman on the Harvard varsity baseball team last are not expecting much opposition this spring, has been awarded the D. J. P. afternoon as Annapolis will be facing Wingate Cup for showing the best all- Bethany College while West Point will round baseball ability last season, and be playing Susquehanna College. L. F. Holmes '24, E. P. Jordan '24, A. J. Conlon '22, captain of next Rhodes Lockwood '24, G. E. Darling spring's nine, has been awarded the Barrett Wendell Jr. bat, emblematic of

> ACCEPT CRICKET INVITATION Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony-The Imperial Cricket Council has decided to accept the invitation for an English team to visit South Africa on the South African cricket season of 1922-23.

BROWN ELECTS NUTTER PROVIDENCE. Rhode Island-Jo-

seph Nutter '24 of Falls City, Nebraska, has been elected captain of the Brown University cross-country team. He is a varsity half-miler.

Miss Stirling squared the match by a par 3 at the short sixteenth hole. The two last holes then showed UP FOR DECISION

Two Inter-Sectional Battles and Six Undefeated Elevens Meet Today-Harvard Plays Centre at 2:30 in the Stadium

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts, With two big intersectional games scheduled and six undefeated teams coming together, followers of college football in the eastern part of the United States are looking forward to this afternoon's competition with much interest, and while the "Big Three"-Harvard, Yale and Princeton-may not have such difficult battles as was the case last Saturday, at least one of them is going to have a very interesting engagement.

Harvard will be called upon to face Centre College in the Harvard Stadium. Interest in this game is nearly as great as it is for a Harvardthe Stadium's capacity has been overgame, the Harvard authorities have moved the starting time up from 3 o'clock, as originally planned, to 2:30.

Last year Centre made its first appearance in the Stadium and the team put up a battle against the Crimson that will always be remembered by those who saw it. Harvard finally won, 31 to 14, but it was not until the Crimson put forth its best football that the victory was assured. This year Centre claims to be stronger defensively than last year and with the experience gained from last year's game, expects to make a better showing. team has been defeated this year.

Yale and Princeton are looking forward to today's games as practice affairs, as the former will meet Brown University, which does not appear nearly as strong this fall as in previous years, while the Tigers will meet University of Virgina, a team things rather easy after two hard defeats on previous week-ends.

An inter-sectional contest which is going to bring together two of the strongest teams in the eastern and southern part of the United States is the Pennsylvania State College vs Georgia School of Technology battle at the Polo Grounds, New York City. Neither of these teams has been defeated this year and as both teams are reputed to have strong attacks, there should be a great battle before the last period ends. Penn State showed against Harvard last Saturday that it is a wonderfully strong offensive team, while Georgia Tech has been rolling up remarkably large last Saturday defeated Rutgers College, 48 to 14.

Another game between undefeated teams today will bring Dartmouth College against Cornell University at Ithaca, New York. Coach Gilmore Dobie appears to have developed a very powerful team at Cornell this fall as evidenced by the 237 points it has scored in the four games played to date. Dartmouth has scored 131 points in five games. Each team has been scored on.

Another big battle will be the University of Pennsylvania-University of Pittsburgh game. Pittsburgh has lost one game to date, while Pennsylvania is undefeated. Colby College will meet the University of Maine in a Maine state championship game and as each team has played a with Bates College, the battle today

The two United States academies

HOCKEY GAME POSTPONED BALTIMORE, Maryland-The hockey game scheduled to be played Thursday between the all-British and all-Baltimore women teams was postponed and will be played here November 9.

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MUSIC

New York Notes al to The Christian Science from its Eastern News Off

EW YORK, New York-Glusepp mise recently gave his first recital in New York City. It gives one sure to state that Mr. Danise is one of the few operatic artists who is one of the few operatic artists who is able to step "out of the buskins" and appear in recital with ease. He set himself a difficult task, too, as he chose for his first number the "Eritu" aria from Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera," a number he has sung many times, in action. Perhaps it was his wish to keep from anything theatric that caused him to fail to bring out all the dramstic fire the aria offers. Or it may have been an excusable over-watchfulness, caused by his desire to conquer in his first whis desire to conquer in his first ew York recital, because in another peratic number, Mr. Danise was drautic to the heart's content of the udience and yet in nowise did he disturb the atmosphere of the recital stage. He has naturally a good baritone voice and he has studied it until he is at all times its master. His breath control is complete, therefore every technical trick of nuance, from trikingly long qualification. every technical trick of mance, from brikingly long sustaining of phrases to perfect rescendos and diminu-endos, responds to his mood. There, too, he is the artist, for he is able to establish the mood of his songs with-out the slightest sign of physical ef-fort. Mr. Danise, as he stands before audience, never once showing any ng of the lips; never makes facial ortions in an effort for masal res-ce, but just the same getting the mance required for Rossini's ex-ely difficult "Tarantella" and sing-Paladilhe's "Payché" with a mellow ta di voce that can only be ob-ed when every tone is poised on lips. Mr. Danise is an object lesfor young singers. They should to hear him and then learn to do

nd the depth of her poetic feeling.

Indiana Ney showed that she can lay forte and still keep beautiful inging tones. At no time during her laying was crash the result of the Itylre-like stature and the heroic eadth of her readings, all Madame y does is backgrounded with emanly intuition and sympathy. She than one number it seemed as if sense." more than one number it seemed as if she had completely forgotten that she was upon a concert platform but was alone, playing because she loved to do so. It is difficult to enumerate what this planiste has in her equipment. It seems everything. After one of the most difficult feats of technical skill program of conquest of the Roman most difficult feats of technical skill planiste has the program of conquest of the Roman extent that teachers have to give at a service.

**Conductors, Trainmen and Yardmen Application may be made for positions of engineers and fire previous experience, if any, names of not give at a service.

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Conductors, Trainmen and Yardmen Application may be made for positions of engineers and fire previous experience, if any, names of not experience in the man and the sum and the sense.

**Conductors, Trainmen and Yardmen Application may be made for positions of the United States which have laws for humane education. Massachusetts for humane education increases, says to statistics.

**Conductors, Trainmen and Yardmen Application may be made for positions of the United States which have laws for humane education. Massachusetts for humane education may be made for positions of the United States which have laws for humane education may be made for positions of the verything. After one of the ficult feats of technical skill he will play a melodious phrass with haunting tone that seems ethereal, ing from and to one cannot say where. Her trills are marvels of parkling clarity. So one could go on nthusiastically and find no fault un-ess to agree with the pedantic that there it was not Beethoven." Iradition is too often the ball and ain that drags talent back into diocrity. It is to be hoped that Madame Ney will never enslave her-self to hackneyed traditional readings. Her intelligence is too fine, her symtoo broad her love for her art too deep to have it so submerged.

Boston Symphony Orchestra

ncidental music from "Rosamunde"; matic compromise which may assure Berlios, "Roman Carnival"; T. Ysaye, to each of the great powers some satny No. 1, in F major

Bach's name is so intimately associated with the Lutheran chorale that the other influences which shaped his style are often lost sight of. His compositions, regardless of their evolved and carried through, political uniformly austere, unemotional several powers can be more easily settled."

Other dangers involved in the Concuracy by the French. The works

tory movement, were played with a gayety and good humor that was delightful. It is impossible to imagine anyone finding Bach dull or dry when played in this way.

Schubert's "Rosamunde," too, was given with charming grace and artlessness. It was a pleasure to hear the familiar ballet in G major given in its proper tempo. It has been customary for planists, who delight in transcriptions of this piece, to rush through it, thereby depriving it of its brough it, thereby depriving it of its true character.

Berlioz's "Roman Carnival" received an unusually brilliant performance,

even for this orchestra. to comparison. The orchestra played throughout the afternoon with great beauty of tone. The playing of the ployees conduct a.l their dealings with wood-wind, especially in the pieces by people, as well as with animals, it as Bach and Schubert, was remarkable spirit of kindness, convinced that only for the skillful blending of the various tone colors. In spite of the dulliness, be best served, yet Mrs. Sm.th. ness of the symphony, the program finds that there are not a few cases was one long to be remembered for where prosecution is a proper step. As the many excellent qualities of in-the many excellent qualities of in-an instance, r. presentative of many terpretation displayed and for the others, she tells of a man who reunusually expressive playing of the cently vacated his summer residence

YALE PROFESSORS ON DISARMAMENT

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — The shadons an animal "shall be pun-ished by imprisonment for not more wise. His program was made up only seven numbers, and he evily did not expect to arouse the unt of enthusiasm he did, as he experted to sing only two extra bers. Donaudy's "Quand' il tuo ol nacque" and "Madonna Rena" After his last group he red the "Tarantella." That is a in rapid enunciation which ranks of the University of the States delegation to the punched by might an animal "shall be punked by imprisonment for not more than one year or by a fine of not more than \$250. or by both such fine and imprisonment."

Teaching of Kindness

Quoting Matthew Arnold, that conduction to the supplied by Professors Clive Day and duct is three-fourths of 'it's. Mrs. treated by Professors Clive Day and Quoting Matthew Arnold, that con-"Tarantella." That is a denunciation which ranks of the United States delegation to the of the United States delegation to the part of conduct and the ties fundaside "The Largo Factorum" from the me composer's "Barber of Seville," tin its second rendition the difficult in its second rendition the difficult is seemed even more than ever tional law, and Will Irwin, author and the composer's that to being the seemed even more than ever tional law, and Will Irwin, author and the composer's that to being the seemed even more than ever the seemed even more than ev

the relentless economic struggle beof glass in a vacant building, Mrs.
Elly Ney, planiste, recently made tween nations." Other factors which Smith encouraged the boys to think tween nations." Other factors which must be taken into account if war is to of the birds as looking to them as a booking to them as a b the question of disarmament if their buving their food with. achievement is to count, said Dr. Borchard.

"If logic could solve this problem," mendous crescendos she called into ing with her astonishing power; asculine that power has been called, it the graceful sweep of her arms, as it is a problem of emotions. It is the consequence of distrust and apprehension which gives rise to fear, and fear creates hatred. Until we get at the sion which gives rise to fear, and fear the point of using all faculties in the creates hatred. Until we get at the underlying reasons for these emotions, we will never get anywhere near a the school program, as are innumer-

rmer but be compelled to an time to stop it is now. That isn't sen-ing in kindness is a basic principle in all life."

empire, believing that expanse and material power is the gauge of a nation's greatness. America has an opportunity no other nation has had to step in and stop this thing now, something that no other people could do. America must decide in this wood.

Professor Seymour reviewed the hiseign policy, the part taken in the war, and the effects of the peace conference, and pointed to the coming Con- Kindness Always Wins ference on Limitation of Armament as proof that the Administration recognizes the necessity of cooperation with pecially for The Christian Science Monitor European nations. "The attitude of the foreign and war ministries of the Symphony Orchestra gave its great powers of Europe is rather skeparth concert on October 28. The tical toward disarmament," he said. collowing was the program: Bach, "On the other hand they are tremen-overture in D major, No. 4; Schubert, dously interested in securing diplo-

structure and character, are played in questions affecting the interests of the

isfaction of its particular national in-

his German contemporaries. It elements of the world are looking to een said that Bach is interpreted as to lead. If we keep the issue raised has been said that Bach is interpreted as to lead. If we keep the issue raised above the plane of national interest haps, too broad a statement to make, yet the French are in sympathy with this lighter and more genial side of the master, and often bring to his works a more winning and human touch than his compatriots. Yesterday's playing of the overture in D major was a case in point. The league to the same touch the work and the world peace will be in worse shape than if there were no disarmament to make, yet the French are in sympathy with againings, if we emphasize again and again the polyt that our sole effort is made to refund the money to the important of the international peace, we can secure migrant. The league never allows an animal to leave its care for a new home without first giving its utmost attention to what the new home offers and have proved so capable to those in charge that they have home without first giving its utmost attention to what the new home offers and kgr. ce tunes, following the introduc- will have been fought in vain."

League Would Have Children in Schools Taught to Know the Meaning of Their Acts

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts-Reporting that in the six months now closing street and that in the six months now closing that in the famous violinist. It is long; it is monotonous; it contains little melodic beauty; the orchestral coloring is commonplace; the harmonies are stale. Yet it is a work that should be heard at least once, if not for its intrinsic interest, at least to other more worthy compositions whose real worth. that in the six months now closing made worthy compositions whose real worth in their relations with the animal may be lost sight of unless subjected world, and the teaching of children to

and went away knowing that he had left his cat sitting on the doorstap. and who, when que tioned, replied with shortness that he had got all he wanted out of the cat and that there were plenty of cats in the world School of Citizenship Hears anyway. A request was immediately sent by Mrs. Smith to the M ssachu-Views of Educators on the Setts Society for the Prevention of Crue ty to Animals that the man be Subject of Coming Conference made to answer for the act in court.

The M s achusetts law against cruelty Special to The Christian Science Mobitor clearly sixt's that whoever cruelly

of or Mr. Danise. His second relecturer.

lecturer.

Boys like to be "smart," says Mrs. Smith, and she feels that the responsibility rests with the schools does is backgrounded with nanly intuition and sympathy. She that she would like nothing betthan to play behind a screen so an audience would never get the former but be compelled to an audience but be compelled to an audience would never get the former but be compelled to an audience but be compelled to an audience would never get the former but be compelled to an audience would never get th

been kind to her own cats and dogs do. America must decide in this year of 1921 of what her greatness is to be—and may it be not the shoddy house of empire, but that spiritual give cats and dogs other than her house not built with hands." be kindness, must go beyond our own secluded premises, to where there are thousands of animals in great need of care.

Kindness always wins, declare workers at the league headquarters. and kicker and it was made to wear a muzzle. The league bought horse, removed its muzzle, treated it kicking ever came from that horse. A big St. Bernard dog was kept chained by its owner day and night. the dog as a dangerous monster. The league took it, turned it loose at its animal home at Pine Ridge and the baby in the household nestled down beside the dog and went to sleep.

The league, which is to hold its annual fair at the Hotel Vendome on December 6, probably has more difficulty with immigrants in their treatment o horses than with any other element. of Couperin le Grand were known to him and there are numerous examples to be found throughout his works which unmistakably show that if Bach rot slavishly follow him as a model he at least strove to assimilate the grace and piquancy of the Frenchman. In this Bach radically differs Most of the immigrants have had n a great deal of its best work. Many of these horses are purchased by the Practically all of the workers at the kindness,

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SAN ANTONIO

THE WORLD MUSIC OF

CHALIAPINE

Russian Basso in London Recital

ONDON, England-One morning, filed it easily. With no apparent effort, even his lightest pianissimo carried as far as he wished. And his musicianship equaled his vocal excellence. His is the type of understanding usually associated with composers.

For the second group of songs he gave: "The Minstrel" and "An Old Song" by Grieg; "Death Walks About Me in 1918 and 1914 he stood out as bably the greatest operatic artist the world.

His magnificent bass voice possessed that amazing depth which seems the prerogative of Russian singers, and joined to it a wonderful power, flexibility, range, and sweetness which were his alone. The voice enthralied people by its beauty. And it was only half the wonder, for he was a great actor as well, above all a great tragedian, who could hold an audience spellbound for hours with the splendor of his acting, or sway them to what f his acting, or sway them to what

In every rôle he undertook he was nique. As Boris Godounov in Mous-orgaky's opera of that name, he had part giving the fullest scope for his owers, and in it he made the most whelming impression. No wonder on flocked off night after night ar him at Drury Lane. The interest only heightened when a rumor got round that in a crisis he had come tround that in a crisis he had come
the rescue of the manager and
elled a mutiny among the chorus by
ser force of character. Those were
sat, hurried days in London, full to
brim with the opulent wealth,
or and excitement of pre-war soty. The war snapped the old asset The war snapped the old easy hange of international art, and as time went on, less and less was known of Russian artists.

delan by joining the Little Rus-Singers of the Volga. A story is old that one day a Russian Prince, itting on the veranda of his house priooking the river, heard the Little nark of this discerning critic.

aliapine's operatic career began the concerto is not to be nur famous Italians of the age of bel canto as does Chaliapine. Read in the cool quality and his execution leaves one seclusion of a library, the account of their victories and adventures seem that, in the matter of technical dexamples triumphs, they become perfectly comprehensible. When written, his history will doubtless prove ten, his history will doubtless prove the comprehensible. When written, his history will doubtless prove the comprehensible with no uncomfortable presentments that, in the matter of technical dexamples and they came in contact with some as round and rich as most pianterest, cannot but produce beneficial sits achieve with the arm. He has a results. For some months the young that, in the matter of technical dexamples and they came in contact with some and they came in contact with a contact with a contact with a contact with a contact with some and they came in contact with some and they came in contact with some and they came in contact with some and contact with some and contact with some and contact with the arm. He has a contac

thick about his name, and a very last named composition was read with cert was in its way a triumph, for The Beethoven sonata in E flat had the been carefully considered say, it was tolerably clear that ations than the conductor of the Chice of humanity, that he had lavished only has interpreted them with loving ussian Famine Relief Fund.

e platform to open proceedings, did so before about 10,000 han half Russian, dressed as for the performers are the fountain, so to say,

How he can talk with his hands! At dertaken lightly. So gifted a violinist ness. ong. "I will sing number eleven." That there is no lack of opportunity and on turning to the book of words, for concert-goers in this community moff; "The Prophet," Chicago.

N. Rimsky-Korsakoff; and, as an en-core he added, with wonderful effect, "Oh, Could I but Express in Song," by

From the first note of the first son it was clear his marvelous voice was as beautiful as ever. The cello and piano sounded small in the vast sward the end of September, London nusic lovers were thrilled by an announcement as welcome as it was unspected—Chaliapine would give a spected—Chaliapine would give a carried as far as he wished. And his

> gave: "The Minstrel" and "An Old Song" by Grieg; "Death Walks About Me," Saknovsky; "We Parted Haugh-tily," Dargomwighsky; "The Two Grenadiers," Schumann, All these roused enthusiasm, but his singing of the "Two Grenadiers" was a thing by itself, tremendous in dramatic power. convict song, with a pianissimo end-ing that was a marvel of soft tone.

Many of his audience would have had him sing something from "Boris ounov," and more than once during the evening cries of "Boris Boris!" broke out. Chaliapine took command of the situation: explained to the enthusiasts that there is music for the theater, music for the concert room; the two could not be mixed, and Boris was for the theater. So he sang what he pleased and, indeed, such is his power over even great masses of people that did he but sing one be-lieves they would follow him as read-ily as the children, in Browning's poem flocked after the Pied Piper.

Reviewing his performance as whole, one is inclined to think that though he is a fine lieder singer, opera The only facts upon which people is his chief element. But the Albert sere clear were those of Chaliapine's Hall is so unsuited to lieder singing, the finer touches get so swallowed up Sazan, the son of a shoemaker, and by the great distances, that it is only rade. Then he took the first step until after Challapine, who is touring oward the career of a professional the big provincial cities, has given his

CHICAGO NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois-Chief among the the beauty of a voice among them, features of the concert given by the however, played Debussy's Nocturne copped the barge and invited the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on Oc- and Listz's Dans les Bois with great oung singer into his house, there to tober 21 and 22 was the performance to him again—the Voiga song.

I are you," said the Prince.
Iliapine of Kazan," replied the g man. "One day you will be apine of the universe," was the it should be said, required virtuosity in order to make it interesting. For the opposite is not to be numbered 1894 in the Viatka Light Opera among the masterpieces of its kind.

mpany. In 1895 he entered the Glazounoff, it would seem, has written Imperial Troupe and in 1896. too much. The violin concerto—one der the auspices of Mamontey, a of his later productions—has many notes and few ideas. Brilliant cerpatron, took musical Russia tainly it is, well scored, but one canorm. Presently these triumphs not live by color and difficult passage
extended to Paris, Milan, New
Monte Carlo, and London. No
the Russian composer's music as if he No the Russian composer's music as if he of modern times so recalls the believed it to be well worth while. us Italians of the age of bel canto His tone is full and of ingratiating

fled. But even in this mist of hear- done more for Brahms' symphonic cree had been busy in the serv- cago Symphony Orchestra, who nis great resources to succor suffer-enthusiasm, but who also has given them the benefit of a touch here and ter seven years his name suddenly there in order to enable them, in the eared again definitely on English matter of orchestral color, to compete cert announcements, it was not with the more glowing scores of on an errand of mercy, that he in spite of the meticulous performan aging to collect funds for the of the second symphony, it was diffi-

increased, till at last at 8 sented its first concert of the season when Miss Dorothy McBride on Sunday (October 23). It would be ng figure had barely come from the Chicago Musical College-

nd this to be Glinka's may be gathered from the circum ing the words of all. Chaliapine Curci, Kathryn Meisle, Nelson Illingat the moment itself worth and Albert Boroff, singers. Mr.

AMERICANS

Student Musicians Conclude First Year at Fontainebleau School By special correspondent of The Chr. stian

PARIS. France-The critic should perhaps yield place to the simple reporter if some account h to be given of an interesting concert organized by the students of the American Conservatoire at Fontainebleau in the Salle Gaveau in Paris. There was indeed much that was praiseworthy, though there was little that was remarkable. But it is rather as a proof that the ex-periment which was made this year by the French sutherities in opening spe-cial summer classes for promising American musicians in the Palace at Fontainebleau has been successful. This was the wind-up of the first ses sion. Certainly these American pupils have gone back with much clearer notions of French theories, tendencies

Perhaps the most noteworthy suc cesses were those of Aaron Copland. He had written in addition to these short stories a delightful whimsy. "Le Chat et la Souris," after the manner of Strauss. Miss Kathleen Macallister sang his Mélodie Chinolse very charm ingly, besides an air from Debussy's L'Enfant Prodigue. She was also heard in some compositions of Alexander Bracocki-one entitled "Recon naissance," accompanying words by Pernand Gregh, and the other a setting of Victor Hugo's "Une Flute Invisible.

Some of the singing was really good Thus Mr. Arthur Kraeckmann is an Thus Mr. Arthur Kraeckmann is an excellent baritone with a fine technique. Besides singing Rameau's "Invocation au Soleil," he interpreted Mr. Stanley Avery's "Fontainebleau, a souvenir." Again, Miss Ethel Best Itas a clear and sweet enunciation, while Miss Adair Macrae has a strong and well controlled voice. She sang Chausson's "Cantique à l'Epoux."

One of the best performances was that of Miss Loretta Higgins. was heard in the Air of Amide by Gluck. Miss Ruth Kellogg Waite sang an air from Charpentier's "Louise" with distinction. Particularly good was the singing of Mrs. Clara Oakes Usher, Then there was Miss Eva Dagley, a promising contralto. There was during the evening a great deal of singing and perhaps not enough in-strumental work. Miss Julia Reibell, skill, while the compositions of Miss Florence Parr Gere were well re-

ceived. Such was the program presented. The French musicians whose work was presented included Rameau, Debussy, Charpentier, Chausson, Saint-Saëns—but it will be remarked Chausson that there was no attempt to be ex-clus ely French. It is not the purclus' ely French. pose of the school to become narrowly

nationalist. Assuredly this conservatory, under the direction of Charles-Marie Widor, Francis Casadessus, Paul Widor, Isidore Philippe, and others, in whose George Montgomerry Tuttle, and other Americans have taken such keen in-

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Menitor specia music correspondent LONDON, England-Had a stranger entered Queen's Hall on the evening of September 27 about a quarter to nine, he would have heard a tumult of uch surprise to learn that he had Tschaikowsky or Richard Strauss. Yet applause so prolonged that he might have imagined, supposing him to be ignorant of music, some favorite royalty was being fêted. This enthun the day of the concert, from a growing conviction that there is much that is dull in Brahms' symphonic the promenade concerts of Dr. Walford Davies' "Conversations" for places. As time advanced, the The Civic Orchestra of Chicago precomposer at the piano. It speaks well for the state of public taste that such Mr. Lauri Kennedy stepped on difficult to exaggerate the worth of the a work should have proved popular, the platform to open proceedings, labors which Mr. Stock and his coad-Written a few years ago, this clear, jutors, Eric de Lamarter and George wholesome, refined music is almost ple. It was a strange audience Dasch, are doing for orchestral music fastidious in its rejection of those vio-such a place—the hall huge, in America by training the young lent means of appeal—vivid flares of with far spaces, eminently people—there are 80 of them—who color, strange splashes of sound—orian in style; the occupants more make up the organization. For these which are fashionable today. The work is based upon the idea that every pera in Petrograd, talking Russian, which will help supply the symphony piece of music, as Bach told his pupils, sing the ceremonies of Russian etiregish, not less enthusiastic, but less immunifold things which are essential to to the good orchestral player. They composite the composition of the good orchestral player. They did excellent work in the unfolding of the good orchestral player. They did excellent work in the unfolding of the good orchestral player. They did excellent work in the unfolding of the good orchestral player. They did excellent work in the unfolding of the good orchestral player. They did excellent work in the unfolding of the good orchestral player. They did excellent work in the unfolding of the good orchestral player. They did excellent work in the unfolding of the good orchestral player. They did excellent work in the unfolding of the good orchestral player. They did excellent work in the unfolding of the good orchestral player. They did excellent work in the unfolding of the good orchestral player. They did excellent work in the unfolding of the good orchestral player. They did excellent work in the unfolding of the good orchestral player. They did excellent work in the unfolding of the good orchestral player. They did excellent work in the unfolding of the good orchestral player. They did excellent work in the unfolding of the good orchestral player. They did excellent work in the unfolding of the good orchestral player. They did excellent work in the unfolding of the good orchestral player. They did excellent work in the unfolding of the good orchestral player. They do register the characters, and the subject is one well suited to to the good orchestral player. They do register the characters, and the subject is one well suited to to the good orchestral player. They do register the characters, and the subject is one well suited to to the good orchestral player. They do register the characters, and the subject is one well suited to to the good orchestral player. They do register the characters, and the subject is one well and the subject is one ing them any number of are learning the repertory and the voices that represent the characters,

PARIS CONCERT BY friends. It contains the most deeply delphia, "Gymnopedies, by Eric Satie." and Gyrowetz, Stamitz and Pleyelducting, broke through his rule of no encores and the finale was played Evens as the soloist, .. fine performance was given of Strauss' "Den Quixote," the work gaining additional interest from being heard near to Elgar's "Falstaff" in the preceding week. Then for slighter orchestral works there were "The Swan of Tuonela" by Sibelius, the theme and variations from Tschalkowsky's Suite No. 3 in G. etc., and various songs sung by Luia Juta and Arnold Stoker.

The classical night at the "Proms. on September 30, proved particularly good. The performance of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony was as fine a bi of work as Sir Henry Wood and his orchestra have done this season. It was characterized by splendid exultant strength and avoidance of all overemphasis, while the performance of was equally satisfactory. Fanny Davies hem played Mozart's Concerto No. 24 in C minor, for pianoforte and orchestra. Musical Club is a volume of nearly She is greatly and deservedly beloved 100 pages, describing a remarkably by London audiences, and her per-various and fruitful activity on the formance was a model of that true part of this flourishing organization, one by Pontchenko and one by Tscherepnin. classical style which is a merging now numbering 1000 women, with a of the individual with a lofty ideal. No one can play with greater fire, character one can play with greater fire character one can play with greater fire, character one can play with greater fire, character one can play with greater fire character one character one can play with greater fire character one can play with greater fire character one can play with greater fire character one character one can play with greater fire character one character one character on the character of the characte necessary, but she has also an admirable gift of impersonal statement when occasion requires. It was thus she set Mozart's concerto music before her audience till the music seemed everything and she herself nothing. But the instant it was over, the audience knew very well whom they had to thank, and called her to the platform again and again.

Solomon, formerly known to the London public as a brilliant child pianist, has spent the last five years in Paris studying under Cortot and Dupré. These studies, superimposed on the sound foundation laid by former teacher, Mathilde Verne, have provided him with a masterly tech-nique, and he has returned to concert work to try to make a place for himself among the ranks of mature artists. He gave his first recital at Wigmore Hall on October 1. He certainly shirked nothing in the way of comparisons by his choice of music. Everything he played was well known: Beethoven's Sonata in E flat opus 31, two preludes and fugues by Bach, an allegro and presto by Scarlatti, Chopin's sonata in B flat minor, a group of shorter solos by Chopin, Brahms' intermezzo in A major, and the Wagner-Tausig "Ride of the Valkyries,' made up the program. Two characteristics in his playing attracted attention from the outset: his surprisingly strong and supple fingerwork and his extremely powerful fortissimos. seems able to produce by a blow de-livered with finger-action only, a tone as round and rich as most pian-ists achieve with the arm. He has whit as stirring and romantic "King Lear" overture by Berlioz, the fully chosen from the various states. things of which it is an expression. theirs.

During the war, in default of preRimsky-Korsakow's Spanish Caprice wood must have helped to give them in the beautiful French in music considered as pattern-makng jor symphony by Brahms, and Their sojourn in the beautiful French in music considered as pattern-makng jor symphony by Brahms, and Their sojourn in the beautiful French
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in music considered as pattern-makng jor symphony by Brahms, and Their sojourn in the beautiful French
in music considered ormation, rumors crowded as the purely orchestral pieces. The a wider outlook. The concluding con- Scarlatti solos were brilliantly good beforehand but was not altogether satisfactory at the time. There was a tendency toward rhetoric in the first and the whole was colored by the relentless judgments of youth-L. Stevenson would have called snow and ink. Solomon does not seem to care much for half-shades. The Chopin sonata was the thing he played best. Here he intuitively brought forward the elements of strength in the work and subordinated those of sentimentality: he treated the famous march with a youthful yet dignified seriousness, and he played the finale like a whirlwind.

Tetrazzini is in London again. She testified her presence by a huge concert at the Albert Hall on September 25 when every seat was sold before-hand and the traditional scenes of enthusiasm over famous prima donnas were reenacted for her. A second concert is announced for Novem-

PHILADELPHIA NOTES

The Philadelphia Orchestra played for

felt and thought sections of the whole work, but being expressed in the reserved terms which are a characteristic of Dr. Davies, it made the Sparta in their games, and the sprin-lated expression of the work of the sprin-lated expression of the whole graceful saltations and competitive in Vienna, Philadelphia, Charleston at a second concert was Rachmanin-and other towns and cities on the Atlanta in their games, and the sprin-lated expression of the last quarter of the Name of the Lord." This was least immediate appeal. The finale, kled notes of the two harps in their games, and the springle allegro glocante, "Playmates," was arpegios, the waving mutations of frankly charming. After it the violins far aloft in a close contion that on Dr. Davies being retrieve the eager. Iithe corybantics, in London were as allke as peas in a close to the swift flash and flexuous postures of the Greek athleticism of old. The sat men who had played at the Hantle seaboard in the last deated to the glateauth century.

"The programs given in New York and the concert, to be given the violins far aloft in a close continue to the location of the sat men who had played at the Hantle seaboard in the last deated to the glateauth century.

"The programs given in New York and the concert, to be given the violins far aloft in a close continue to the violes of the two harps in their games, and the spring the sat in their games, and the spring the least deated of the tentury.

"The programs given in New York and the concert, to be given in the last decade of that century, that the violins far aloft in a close continue to the violes of the two harps in their games, and the spring the eighteenth century.

"The programs given in New York and the concert, to be given in the last decade of that century.

Last and the sat quates of the two harps in their games, and the structure in the eighteenth century.

"The programs given in New York and the concert, to be given in the last decade of that century, that the violes and the violes and the concert, to be given in the last decade of that century.

April 13, will be devoted to Bach's in the legiter the eighteenth century.

Sumply approximately 800 people.

"Our third concert, to be given in New York and the concert, to be given in the last decade of that century.

In the order to the program in New York and the concert, to be given in New York and the concert, to be given in New York and the concert in the last decade of that century. composition in its first form was a del Commemorative in London. . . . series of three piano sketches, com- Handel's 'Messiah' was performed in again. This concert was rich in posed in 1888. Debussy took the first New York good things. With Charles Warwick and third "Lent et grave" and "Lent Germany." et douloureux" and gave them an orchestration in complete accord with the mind and manner of his friend.

The program began with Dvořák's "Carnival Overture" 'and closed with Tschaikowsky's,"Francesca da Rimini" fantasy—a very good bit of musical architecture on the part of Mr. Sto-For its first visit to Philadelphia, on

Saturday afternoon, November 5, the Bach Choir of Bethlehem, under Mr. Wolle, announces its program. It will

drawn from the ranks of the Phila-delphia Orchestra, will play the suite in C and the second Brandenburg concerto. The soloists are to be Mildred Faas and Nicholas Douty, both of Philadelphia, and both veterans of Brahms' Academic Festival Overture the annual Bach Festival at Bethle-

The biennial report of the Matinée national effort of the Federation of Music Clubs. It encourages struglong and cheerful pilgrimages to those who would otherwise be denied the privilege of music as good as this. The handbook modestly tells all about it.

THE NEW YORK ORATORIO SOCIETY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York-In 1871 Dr. chestral organizations. He came to direct the activities of the "Manner gesangverein Arion" and he found two societies attempting to fulfill the artistic labors now performed by the Oratorio Society. Thinking both of these societies "rather somnolent" Dr. Damrosch gathered a small company of his friends in his home and confided to them his wish that a society of singers with newer ideals and greater zeal might be called into being. They joined him in making the new venture into the choral field. F. A. P. Barnard, the president of Columbia College, was elected the first president of the new Oratorio Society. Dr. Julius Sachs its secretary, Morris Reno, treasurer and Dr. Damrosch the director. The Rev. Dr. Dix permitted them to use Trinity Chapel for rehearsals. Only four or five rehearsals were held before activities were suspended for the summer and in the fall the little hand of 50 singers began meeting in the Knabé · piano warerooms on Fifth

Oratorio Society.

On May 4, 1874, with the giving of Handel's "Samson," the new organization entered the field specifically chosen for it by its founder. In the history of New York's musical life Wirth. Composition was taken up it and it seemed that the composer only two German societies appear under the guidance of Frederick also did, judging from the manner in with so long an existence—these Gernsheim, the composer. In Berlin which he shook both of Mr. Damrosch's societies combine musical and social and elsewhere Mr. Stoessel made ap- hands, when, very unwillingly, he was nant. The only other parallel is that ambition then being to become kapellof the Philharmonic Society.

1920 Festival program—"That fact is native land and took up, in the army, significant enough from any point of the duties before mentioned, duties view but it is emphasized by the more which changed the entire course of his remarkable one that throughout its career. Last summer he led the New long existence of nearly half a century York Symphony Orchestra for three len returned to the New York concert it has, save for an interregnum of five weeks at Chautauqua, New York. He is stage and showed a decided gain in seasons, been under the artistic gov- a member of the faculty of the Institute violinistic stature. His program ernment of a single family. Its musical of Musical Art and has written a book opened with Mozart's Andante and directors, save from 1912 to 1917, have entitled "Technique of the Baton." In Rondo in G major and he at once been Dr. sons, Walter and Frank. In this-re- found time to compose and have pubspect, though I do not care unduly to lished chamber music works, violin ond number and Mr. Macmillen condwell upon it, its history is unique not pieces and songs. only in the United States but in the world.

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania all its forms, instrumental and vocal, when asked what manner of composichoral and orchestral, has been intelli- tion particularly interests him. the first time in America the fifth longer than is generally supposed. The ment of the orchestra with the massive symphony of Sibelius, which was permisconception is largely due to the ateffects attainable only with a large
be more imaginative tonal color. Mr. formed under the baton of the com- titude assumed by historical writers chorus. I do not believe that the oraposer on February 12 last in London. which would seem to indicate that the torio form lends itself to the intensity the second event on the program, in Svendsen's "Zorahayda," and in for such a work as "Conversations" It was curious to observe how as the first American colonists, as well as the of modern musical expression.

Thailapine appeared, the crowd let smaller works. One from their ranks they are an excellent equipment. Betately go in a roar of applause. The —Catherine Wade-Smith, a student sides, Dr. Davies has the skill of an preciation of the hearers grew.

New York a year before it reached

The programs of the Oratorio ciety are too well known to call for comment in an article of this nature. Suffice it to say that every work of choral musical worth, classic and modern, has had its hearing, hearings always given in the true intent of striving to bring out the best in the best: to lift up and make apparent what is the best in the mediocre. first of the three concerts scheduled for this season will be given Decem ber 28, with the New York Symphony sing portions of the mass in B minor, Orchestra. This will be its ninety-with three chorales. The orchestra, fifth performance of the "Messiah." Orchestra. This will be its ninety-

second concert. February 21. The will mark the greatest departure of years in the society's programs. It season. It had its first hearing at a will be devoted to an entire evening of a capella music, covering the 1920, under the direction of Rhené-Palestrina period and coming down to Baton, and bears the dedication "To and through the ultra-modern present Georges Clemenceau -To Marshal time with four novelties having their Foch." It is descriptive music of a hearings in America. These first novelties are all Russian compositions, one a church number, one by

compare with the above the first no terrific fortes which he called for ago. Then the chorus of 50 sang a could startle an audience as the world Ago. The the the character of the country of the chorale by Bach, Mozart's "Ave was startled on that day. Verum," an "Adoramus te" by PalesMr. Damrosch brought from Music Clubs. It encourages strugging neophytes and composers, too, with prizes and public hearings. It operates a chorus, an orchestra, a choruse from Handel's "Samson."

Werum," an "Adoramus to by Fales Mr. Damrosch brought from his men every bit Roger-Ducasse had indicated; into the opening martial choruses from Handel's "Samson." harp ensemble, a string quartet of its Dr. Damrosch played violin solos and, a holiday parade melted the call of Thou Pursuing?" from Handel's "Acis from the "Marseillaise" and by someand Galatea," Miss L. Mendes sang what distorting it produced the effect "With Verdure Clad," from Haydn's of the unbelievable. It called "Aux It will be observed that, as in the the trumpeter blew because his capi-

no ultra-moderns. Leopold Damrosch came to New York capella program, and will have charge and after that tranquillity reigns, only from Breslau, where for 14 years he of the activities of the Oratorio Society to be broken in upon by heavy rattle had been conducting choral and or- this season, is its new director. Albert of drums, by cannon shot, ringing Stoessel. He was connected with the society for two seasons as assistant calls again and, with a sort of discordto Walter Damrosch, and when the ant exultation, the number ends as the latter offered his resignation just be- men called to the colors march away. fore the festival performance last It was tremendously noisy, but may year, Mr. Stoessel conducted Verdi's said to fulfill its purpose. "Requiem" at the last concert and was chosen to succeed Mr. Damrosch.

Paul Kochanski played Tschaikov-sky's concerto for violin in D. On chosen to succeed Mr. Damrosch.

Mr. Stoessel began his career as a hearing it accompanied by the or-violinist and has appeared with the chestra one could not help but feel Boston Symphony, National Symphony, how much it had lost when played by St. Louis Symphony, and in recitals Huberman with but a piano accomthroughout the country. He was the music itself and not because of the assisting soloist with Caruso on con- entirely different reading Mr. Kochancert tour. During the war he led ski gave it. Nothing can make one an army band, was bandmaster of the forget Mr. Huberman's playing of it. Boston zone and director of the Band- but the orchestral accompaniment masters' College established in France gives such a splendid background that for the American Expeditionary a performer must feel greater oppor-Forces. Mr. Stoessel said, "This school, tunities for broad readings and these founded by Mr. Damrosch and spon- Mr. Kochanski took, playing the first sored by General Pershing, was, in movement with a fire that thrilled his reality, the first National American hearers. The canzonetta was tender Conservatory, the only school of music and pleading in the mellow tone he solely supported by the American produced, in wonderful contrast to Government "

chosen for it by its founder. In the violin with Willy Hess and Emanuel No. 2 symphony. The audience liked activities, the latter being the domimeister of an orchestra, but upon the Quoting from the Oratorio Society's opening of the war he returned to his Leopold Damrosch and his addition to his many activities he has made evident his growth. Lalo's

"I believe in and am seeking for expression a musical form that is neither only in the latter number but in those Of great interest is another state- oratorio nor opera, but-wellment in the same program-"Music in bination of both," said Mr. Stoessel, gently cultivated in America much should combine the symphonic treat-

sides, Dr. Davies has the skill of an preciation of the hearers grew. lic, were barbarians in art, when as a capella singing cannot fall to broaden smooth, sweet tone which was even orator in setting forth even his Throughout the work there is fre-matter of fact the founders of America the scope of our society and enhance excelled in the Serenade by Arensky.

Simplest and most spontaneous-sound-quent reliance on the effect of a sub-were men of the finest culture. The its usefulness. It will enable us to "Descreen lie" must be recombined as atto sight when the ovation began. It gave an uncommonly skillful performsted long, acknowledged by Chalipine with graceful gestures of thanks. Moscou," not a composition to be unviolins often are shimmering in muted ited in place as well as time and novelties which could not be included passages with the bolder relief com- had little to do with retarding the on the usual oratorio programs. mitted to the brasses. The audience cu'tivation of music in New York and Some people have brought up the Mr. Macmillen was at ease in the feats These "Conversations," which in all found in the last movement, with the other places outside of Massachusetts. question that it might be difficult to of bowing called for in that number last but a quarter of an hour, are brases at their fullest and freest, a Even then it was of comparatively give a program made up entirely of and others, as well as being extremely practically a symphony in miniature, deal of sunny warmth and brightness short duration and it was from New unaccompanied music with as large a skillful in the execution of rapid pasdence found this to be Glinka's may be gathered from the circum- practically a sympnony in miniature, deal of sunny warmin and prightness short duration and it was from New unaccompanied music with as large a sages. Pierne's "Serenade a Colom- the critical preluding had not given England that choral impulse went chorus as that of the Oratorio Society, sages. Pierne's "Serenade a Colomthe announcements were quite a feathat of the drain beautifully and formulation of the control ing Moment." It holds the place of a splendors of the modern era of music nearly two centuries ago, and it ought difficult, it is not impossible and laski's "Polonaise." Mention must be scherzo, and "may be compared to as compared with the distressing to be a source of pride were placed that naturally the quality of a chorus of made of the sympathetic accompanith one he thinks best to sing, and Illingworth, who is a vocal interpreter the chance greeting of acquaintances alarums and reboations of so many there were concerts at which over- that size is greatly superior to one of ments played by Mr. Richard Hageif. Thus his first group belonging to the school of Dr. Ludwig in the street on a fine day." The would-be originals.

tures of Handel, Gluck, Gretry, Gos- a smaller number. It will be rememman. What a feeling of accurity it of: "Doubt." M. Glinka: Wuller, made his first appearance in third movement, and ante intimo, is Then on the program came a lovely sec and other masters, no less than a conversation between intimate thing, heard for the first time in Phila- the symphonies of Haydn, Wanhall Seventy-First Regiment Armory, two support.

years ago, the only number which

this sublime work by the Oratorio Society have created the demand that we repeat it each year. We have two rehearsals, a week. Our members, in the greater proportion, are amateurs, music lovers who withstand the diversions of a city like New York and come faithfully to such strenuous rehearsals as our programs require."

FIRST NEW YORK SYMPHONY CONCERT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York-Walter Damrosch chose Roger-Ducasse's symphonic poem "Marche Française", to open the New York Symphony's new season. It had its first hearing at a startling kind, yet for that very reason it does what the composer tended doing, for he pictures in sound an August day in 1924, and nothing he did of the unusual with the string

with Ferdinand von Inten and Fred- warning from a trumpet. At first erick Bergner, the second of Bee- scarcely noticeable, the warnings grew thoven's pianoforte trios. Jacob Graf, until the horns thrilled with it in forthoven's planetorie those thos "Creation," and Miss E. Forster and armes, citoyens," but, in spite of the Mr. Graf sang solos from "Samson." fortissimo, the call lacked conviction; proposed a capella program, Palestrina taine had commanded and he had seen is represented, but in 1873 there were the colonel smile as he gave orders to the capitaine. A little scurrying about The man who has planned this a followed and then again all is gayety

practically all the large cities paniment, and by that is meant the the powerful snap of his bowing in Avenue, where, on December 3, 1873,
Government awarded to Mr. Stoessel him in a complete program before one For his services there the French the first movement. One must hear Avenue, where the New York day of the New York an officer of the Academie and and an officer of the Academie and an officer of the Academie and and an officer of the Academ

FRANCIS MACMILLAN Special to The Christian Science Mo from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York-After an absence of five years Francis Macmiltinued in the mastery with which he had begun, playing with sureness not -a com- that followed. His tone is unmarred by roughness but is usually clear; perhaps a little too much attention is given to obtaining this effect, for though there is decided gain in feeling in his playing, there should be and can Macmillen impresses a hearer by his earnestness, his devotion to his art, Sinding's Romance was played with a excelled in the Serenade by Arensky. "Passacaglia" must be permitted a violinist. They gave him opportunity to exhibit his bravura technique and

HOME FORUM

"The Heir of All the

Written for The Christian S at one time empty and then filled to the work at hand, fearless recognition of the power of Mind to know, and the resultant inevitable effect—interest in names education, and in times of great pressure nicknames.

"Cramming."

ng other great lights that a atudy of Christian Science, allows to dawn upon the human consciousness is that which brings a truer sense of what education really is, so that the student of Christian Science, knowing as he does that intelligence is God and that man is God's reflection, may undergo the process of securing information apparently profitable to his individual experience wholly without the burden of toil and labor, but with that buoyancy which is a condition of the work that is the "Father's busilaw of struggle is, however, not to be diction of a broader charity on him senatrued by the student in school or who views the manifestations of these college as an excuse to neglect appli-cation to the process he has elected to pursue. It would be futile to bask seems to be, divine intelligence is; in the fitful sunshine of the subtlets that to possess true intellect is to re-that Christian Science treatment will fact divine intelligence; that to walhelp him to pass the necessary examinations and tests, who has himself lectualism,—the cult whose god is omitted careful preparation for them. human intellect resident in brainIn this regard, the admonition of matter,—is thereby to turn from see-Mary Baker Eddy on page 327 of "Sci-ence and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Is helpful. Mrs. Eddy based on faith in matter, which denies here writes: "The way to escape the the one God who is Mind. minery of sin is to cease sinning. For the student who has established There is no other way." Lack of in consciousness his oneness with the since it is a plea for ease in matter along the line of least resistance.

in human experience. Christian Sci-ence will show the student the latter is to let in the little foxes that involved in allowing the persin involved in allowing the per-formance of a right task to be irk-some and so destroy for him the tend-ency to let work slide,—to omit the obligations of daily experience which, consecrated and glorified through the understanding of Christian Science. chable the human to ascend out of it-self. Mrs. Eddy has written: "This action of the divine energy, even if spite of these seeming obstructions not acknowledged, has come to be seen God is the one Teacher and whatever as diffusing richest blessings. This spiritual idea, or Christ, entered into the minutize of the life of the personal

THE **CHRISTIAN SCIENCE** MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY ded 1903 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, EDITOR

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD ONe Year. . . \$9.00 Six Months. . \$5.00 Three Months . \$3.00 One Month . . \$1.10 Single copies 5 cents

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NEWS OFFICES trand, London.

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CEPIC COAST: 235 Geary Street, San

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY Sale publishers of

Jesus. It made him an honest man, a good carpenter, and a good man, be-fore it could make him the glorified." ian Science Monitor To the student the force of this ex-HE human mind thinks of itself as ample is honest, intelligent application

perience has the rare reward of illu-minating with the simplicity of Truth al experience wholly without lurking greed for material knowledge ch freedom from the illusory and ignorance, and bestows the benelow either in ignorance or in intel-

cation to the appointed task is divine Mind, no subject undertaken at one more of the lusts of the flesh, can be too remote or too new to warine of least resistance.

Science treatment is the idea is therefore continuous and comapplication of Truth to specific error; plete; it is not added to; it unfolds it destroys error; it may not therefore Therefore there is no failure, no posed to lult the human mind to sible lack of connection between Mind rest in inaction and material case or and its idea, and every student has pleasure or to mave it from the cen- the right to see this and to put it sequences of such. The cause and into practice. This practice may be expressed as instant understanding in time of need, or as steady, joyous apstanding of Christian Science, or wrong teaching, of attractive or physical fact about it that can be spiritually discerned through the faithful striving to displace any exalted or debased sense of person apart from Ged as able to instruct man. The reward of such striving Mrs. Eddy has indicated in a Message to The Mother Church ("Miscellaneous Writings," p. 127): "When a hungry heart petitions the divine Father-Mother God for bread, it is not given a stone,-but more grace, obedience, and love."

In the process of education, then, as in all other lines of endeavor, the student of Christian Science is free, joyous, and convinced of achievement at hand. For achievement is simply the Breakfast was soon done, and I set expression specifically of the truth forth in the exhibarating freshness of that because God is, and is all there the new day, rejoicing in the abundis, man, His idea, is perfect by re-flection and free by the one in me. The stupendous rocks, hacked heritance, to stand as the heir of God. and scarred with centuries of storms, Tennyson sang of "the heir of all the stood sharply out in the thin early s in the foremost ranks of time That student in school or college or in the world's schoolroom who is perceiving through Christian Science the utter vacuity of ages and their lore, the utter sham of time and its limitations,-counterfeits of the eternal unfolding of divine Mind and its infinite manifestation, is in the one true sense the "heir of all the ages," for he knows where and how to seize upon the element of truth that lies in the way of suggested counterfeit, and this is the only knowledge that is power.

Lake Huron .

(October) Miles and miles of lake and forest, Miles and miles of sky and mist, Marsh and shoreland where the rushes Rustle, wind and water kissed: Where the lake's great face is driv-

ing, Driving, drifting into mist.

Miles and miles of crimson glories, Autumn's wondrous fires ablaze: iles of shoreland red and golden, Drifting into dream and haze; Dreaming where the woods and vapors

Melt in myriad misty ways.

Miles and miles of lake and forest, Miles and miles of sky and mist; Wild birds calling where the rushes Rustle, wind and water kissed; Where the lake's great face is driving, Driving, drifting into mist.

-Wilfred Campbell.

lle de Treilles

The point of the island, of the original He de Treilles, behind the statue of Henri IV, is one of those bright spots of green which leave an unrecognized impression upon the summer visitor to Paris.

"The western point of the island, bushes. that ship's prow continually at anchor, which, in the flow of two currents, looks at Paris, without ever moraines curved gracefully across the currents whose mountains rise nine keeping up the first interest which intimate friend. As they passed by reaching it. . . A lonely strand, canon stream, and joined by long thousand feet above the level of the place awakened; and the recent Brompton, this gentleman pointed out planted with great trees, a delicious splices to the two noble laterals, ocean, are connected by a low, nar-proceedings of the French have more to Pen Mr. Hurtle the reviewer, walk-

A Lake and a Cañon in the West

pour in torrents among the jagged

light, while down in the bottom of the

cañon grooved and polished bosses heaved and glistened like swelling sea-

waves, telling a grand old story of the

ancient glacier that poured its crush-

Here for the first time I met the

mountaineers face to face with the

stormy sky, kept safe and warm by

a thousand miracles. I leaped lightly

eternal freshness and sufficiency of

nature, and in the ineffable tender-

tains of storms. Fresh beauty ap-

Bloody Cañon, a mere glacial furrew

two-hundred feet deep, with smooth rocks projecting from the sides and

bulging, swelling muscles. Here the

the sunshine was warm enough for

arctic willows was plainly visible only

left lateral moraine. I found a camp-

longed to the gray Indians I had met

fire still burning, which no doubt be

together in the middle, like

ing floods above them.

peaks, mingling strange tones

A good, strong traveler, who knows sides to the sea in sloping green the way and the weather, might easily ridges. Between these are broad and Then came evening, and the somber cliffs were inspired with the ineffable beauty of the alpenglow. A solemn calm fell upon everything. All the lower portion of the cañon was in lower portion of the cañon was in gloaming shadow, and I crept into a tive feet, while the views of the mounhollow near one of the upper lakelets tains in their winter garb, and the smannificent. It is one mass of shaded nock for a bed. When the short twilight faded, I kindled a sunny fire, and lay down to rest and look at the stars.

Wagg, whose books did not appear to coach, to London, whither he goes magnificent. It is one mass of shaded tints of green, from beach to mountain to be masterpieces of human intellect, he yet secretly revered as a successful writer. He mentioned to intellect, he yet secretly revered as a successful writer. He mentioned to intellect, he yet secretly revered as a successful writer. He mentioned to intellect, he yet secretly revered as a successful writer. He mentioned to intellect, he yet secretly revered as a successful writer. He mentioned to intellect, he yet secretly revered as a successful writer. He mentioned to intellect, he yet secretly revered as a successful writer. He mentioned to intellect, he yet secretly revered as a successful writer. He mentioned to intellect, he yet secretly revered as a successful writer. He mentioned to intellect, he yet secretly revered as a successful writer. He mentioned to intellect, he yet secretly revered as a successful writer. He mentioned to intellect, he yet secretly revered as a successful writer. He mentioned to intellect, he yet secretly revered as a successful writer. He mentioned to intellect, he yet secretly revered as a successful writer. He mentioned to intellect, he yet secretly revered as a successful writer. He mentioned to intellect, he yet secretly revered as a successful writer. He mentioned to intellect, he yet secretly revered as a successful writer. He mentioned to intellect, he yet secretly revered as a successful writer. He mentioned to intellect, he yet secretly revered as a successful writer. He mentioned to intellect, he yet secretly revered as a successful writer. He mentioned to intellect, he yet secretly revered as a successful writer.

breaking-up of the glacial winter. . . larger peninsula—Orohena, Aorai, and The cañon should be seen in winter. Pirohitee—the land radiates on all tion. Here, chiefly, the natives dwell. Seen from the sea, the prospect is

to London

"Our reader must now please to and the humdrum life of poor little Fairoaks, and transport himself with Arthur Pendennis, on the Alacrity

On the Alacrity Coach man, said Pen. And Mr. Doolan of the 'Tom and Jerry' newspaper (for such was the gentleman's name and address upon the card which he handed to Pen), said, 'Faith he was, and he knew him very well." quit the woods and seashore of the thought it was quite an honor to have west, and the gossip of Clavering, seen the great Mr. Hurtle, whose fondly, as yet, in authors, reviewers, and editors of newspapers. Even Wagg, whose books did not appear to try, and Doolan told him how that famous novelist received three hundred pounds a volume for every one of his novels. Pen began to calculate instantly whether he might not make five thousand a year.

"The very first acquaintances of his own whom Arthur met, as the coach pulled up at the Gloster Coffee-House. was his old friend Harry Foker, who came prancing down Arlington Street behind an enormous cab-horse. He had white kid gloves and white reins. and nature had this time decorated him with a considerable tuft on the chin. A very small cab-boy, vice Stoopid retired, swung on behind Foker's vehicle. Foker looked at the dusty coach, and the smoking horses of the Alacrity, by which he had made journeys in former times.—What, Foker!' cried out Pendennis—'Hullo! Pen, my boy!' said the other, and he waved his whip by way of amity and salute to Arthur, who was very glad to see his queer old friend's kind old face. Mr. Doolan had a great respect for Pen who had an acquaintance in such a grand cab; and Pen was greatly excited and pleased to be at liberty in London. He asked Doolan to come and dine with him at the Covent Garden Coffee-House, where he put up: he called a cab and rattled away glad to see the bustling waiter and polite bowing landlord again; asked for the landlady, and missed the old Boots, and would have liked to shake hands with everybody."

Falls the Windless Snow

The pine-trees lift their dark, bewildered eyes— Or so I deem—up to the clouded skies; No breeze, no faintest breeze, is heard

In wizard silence falls the windless

It falls in breezeless quiet, strangely still: Scapes the dulled pane, but loads the sheltering sill.
With curlous hand the fleecy flakes I

mould And draw them inward, rounded, from the cold.

-Paul Hamilton Hayne.



"Macbeth and the Witches," by Corot

Soon the night-wind began to flow and Corot's Work Began Before Dawn

those of the waterfalls sounding far One day an art critic was praising down over the edge of the cañon wall, the lightness of Corot's foliage. "Yes," her countenance seemingly filled with said he, "the birds must be able to fly intense concern, and apparently so through the branches." He was essennear as to produce a startling effect as tially an outdoor artist, saturating if she had entered my bedroom, forgetting all the world, to gaze on me himself with Nature in all her varied The night was full of strange sounds, vas in all her ever-changing moods. He has himself given to us, in a letter to a friend, an almost autobiographical description of his own relabeautiful is his description, so greatly work, that we quote it, although we know that many of our readers will

before sunrise. He goes and sits down under a tree, and waits, watching. "At first there is little to be seen Nature iles behind a white veil, arctic daisies in all their perfection through which some vague masses are of purity and spirituality,-gentle faintly visible. Everything is sweetly

seen it often enough before.

"A landscape painter has a delight-

scented, and trembles under the wakening breeze of the dawn. "Bing! The sun gets clearer and woods, the distant hills. The mists of ness with which she nurtures her night still lie like silver on the cool

mountain darlings in the very foun- grass. "Bing! bing! First one ray of sunlight—then another. The flowerets accounts were given, than of any awake, each one bathing in its drop other island in Polynesia; and this pen joked with guard and fellowpeared at every step, delicate reckferns, and groups of the fairest flowers. Now another lake came to of pearly dew. The leaves stir in the is the reason why it still retains so view, now a waterfall. Never feil light in brighter spangles, never fell chill morning air. The birds begin to water in whiter foam. I seemed to float through the canon enchanted,

feeling nothing of its roughness, and was out in the Mono levels before I which will gradually be absorbed by Looking back from the shore of Moraine Lake, my morning ramble at first we could only guess at. Bam! seemed all a dream. There curved lilies were higher than my head, and

palms. Yet the snow around the four miles away, and between were narrow specimen zones of all the principal climates of the globe. On the bank of a small brook that comes gurgling down the side of the and Alice Pollard.

Tahiti

ridges, here and there, the loftier night away from the friendly gates of peaks fling their shadows, and far home, many a plan does the young down the valleys. At the head of these, the water-falls flash out into and conduct, and peradventure suc-

of any sensibility, who for the first time wanders back into these valleys — away from the haunts of the natives—the ineffable repose and beauty tions with the outdoor world, and so of the landscape is such, that every and a year's thought and self-comobject strikes him like something seen munion have made him, than when, does it help us to understand his in a dream; and for a time he almost twelve months since, he passed on refuses to believe that scenes like this road on his way to and from these should have a commonplace ex- Oxbridge! His thoughts turn in the istence. No wonder that the French night with inexpressible fondness and bestowed upon the island the appella- tenderness towards the fond mother, "A landscape painter has a delight-ful day. He gets up about three a.m., tion of the New Cytherea. "Often," who blessed him when parting, and says De Bougainville, "I thought I who, in spite of all his past faults

inhabitants of this charming country as he looks up to the stars over at all diminish the wonder and admira- head. . . . tion of the voyager. Their physical beauty and amiable dispositions harmonized completely with the softness of their clime. In truth, everything about them was calculated to awaken begins to break through the fine veil, the liveliest interest. Glance at their breakfasting place at B—, where he behind which shelter the fields, the civil and religious institutions. To their king, divine rites were paid;

strong a hold on the sympathies of all twitter. . . One sees nothing, yet all readers of South Sea voyages. The animated at every instant; the last journals of its first visitors, contain-"The landscape is hidden as yet ing, as they did, such romantic debehind the transparency of the mist, scriptions of a country and people young fellow has not felt a thrill before unheard of, produced a marked as he entered the vast place? Hunthe sun, . . . At last we can see what sensation throughout Europe; and dreds of other carriages, crowded with when the first Tahitians were carried their thousands of men, were hasten-The sun has risen. Bam! A peasant thither, Omai in London, and Actoorco ing to the great city. crosses the end of the field with his in Paris, were caressed by nobles, place, thought Pen; here is my battle

caressing. . . And I paint! I paint! increase its celebrity. Over two cenincrease its celebrity. Over two through an atmosphere of mist and island; and, at intervals, Wallis, the eve of a campaign. ether. The flowers raise their heads, Byron, Cook, De Bougainville, Vanthe birds flit to and fro. A peasant couver, La Perouse, and other illus- had formed acquaintance with riding a white horse disappears down trious navigators, refitted their vessels cheery fellow-passenger in a shabby the narrow path. And the artist? He in its harbours. Here the famous cloak, who talked a great deal about paints!"—"Corot," by Ethel Birnsting! Transit of Venus was observed in men of letters with whom he was 1769. Here the memorable mutiny of very familiar, and who was, in fact. the Bounty afterward had its origin. the reporter of a London newspaper, It was to the pagans of Tahiti that as whose representative he had been on the summit, and I listened instinctively and moved cautiously forward.

Tahiti is by far the most famous that missionaries were sent; and half expecting to see some of their island in the South Seas: indeed, a from their shores also have sailed timately, as it appeared, all the leadgrim faces peering out of the variety of causes has made it almost successive missions to the neighbour- ing men of letters of his day, and

the sunlight as if pouring through vertical bowers of verdure. Such enchantment, too, breathes over the whole, that it seems a fairy world, all hitherto been ahead of him in the first failure has caused him. fresh and blooming. . . . race: his first failure has caused him Upon a near approach, the picture remorse, and brought with it reflecrace: his first failure has caused him himself with Nature in all her varied loses not its attractions. It is no ex-aspects, and transferring her to canwas walking in the Garden of Eden." and follies, trusts him and loves him Nor, when first discovered, did the still. Blessings be on her! he prays,

"With these thoughts to occupy him. ning dawn of an October morning. and woke considerably refreshed when the coach stopped at the old had had a score of merry meals on his way to and from school and colwhile, for poetry, their mythology lege many times since he was a boy rivalled that of ancient Greece. of Tahiti, earlier and more full As they left that place, the sun broke out brightly, the pace was rapid, the passengers and people along the familiar road; it grew more busy and the coach drove into London. What cart and oxen. Ding! ding! says the scholars, and ladies.
bell of the ram who leads the flock. In addition, to all this, several a dawdler as yet. Oh, I long, I long Bam! Everything sparkles, glitters; eventful occurrences, more or less to show that I can be a man.' And all is in full light, still, soft, and

"As they came along the road, Pen variety of causes has made it almost classic. Its natural features alone distinguish it from the surrounding groups. Two round and lofty promon-might be mentioned, have united in the other, as if he had been their most retreat; an asylum in the midst of the crowd." (Zola)—"Walks in Paris," vanished glacier when it was retreatione hundred miles in circuit. From of the public.—"Omoo," Herman Melover the coach to have a long look at the great central peaks of the ville

SCIENCE

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With Key to the Scriptures

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EDITORIALS

The Color Tide

THE gentlemen, and there are several of them, who, after the manner of him of The Mirrors of Downing Street, have been drawing fancy character sketches of Mr. Harding, must by this time be regretting that they overlooked one of the safeguards of the original volume. The Gentleman With a Duster had taken the precaution of waiting until after the event. He had known Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour as well as he was ever likely to know them before he set to work to mint them. y to know them before he set to work to paint them with all their warts exaggerated by his own exuberant fancy. His luckless imitators drew their pictures of the President while the President was waiting to assume office. As a result, they have achieved the impossible, in other words, they have described a President who is not. The lamentable fact is that gentlemen with dusters are generally so concerned for their neighbors that they never have time to attend to themselves.

In the case of Mr. Harding, every month that passes exhibits something of a statesman whom the dusting fraternity never dreamed of. His wise action over the inaugural ceremony was followed by the great step of calling the Conference for the Limitation of Armament. And now he has been to the South, and has delivered a speech which must have demanded the highest political courage, as was shown by the fact that he began by announcing that he was going to say what he had to say whether it gave satisfaction to his listeners or not. As for the listeners, it may or may not have chimed with their prejudices. But one thing is certain. They must have realized that they were having the most difficult sitnation which the country faces presented to them not only fearlessly and thoughtfully, but in an actually practical manner. It is easy for any speaker, in any country, to put his hand into the wasp's nest of the racial question. But the wasp's nest of the racial question is a peculiarly dangerous one in America, where the sins of the past are presented to the present in what many people have come

to regard as an insoluble problem.

When Mr. Harding ceased speaking to his Birmingham audience, he had not spun together a great number of platitudes with a dexterous noncommitality which left the question just where he had found it. He had faced the question with all its difficulties, and explained to his audience what he believed to be the only practical solution of those difficulties. The audience may accept the solution, or it may decide to repudiate the solution, but a solution has been put to it, and put to it by the President of the Republic. of a nature which is feasible because it outrages the feelings of none of those concerned. Broadly stated, Mr. Harding says to the white man of the South, give the Negro everything to which he is entitled educationally, industrially, and politically, and do not imagine that this is going to make a demand on you for any social equality which would be repugnant. On the other hand, he says to the Negro, do not deceive vourself with the idea that the way to become a good Negro is to become an indifferent imitation of a white man. Keep your own pride of race, your own customs and ideals, and do not attempt to intrude yourself in an atmosphere which is not congenial to you, out of a sense of false pride. To both he might have recommended that famous sentence of Lincoln's, "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right."

This does not in any way mean that Mr. Harding does not recognize the tremendous difficulties of the situation, it does mean that he sees the danger of perpetually failing to grapple with those difficulties. Difficulties not grappled with have a way of becoming accentuated, and the President sees the accentuation of the color question in the states being made possible through the unexpected medium of restricted immigration. Restricted immigration will mean to some extent a restricted labor market, and this will mean the tendency to attract the Negro from the south to the north and west, and so to create a new difficulty in labor conditions in the south. Only, consequently, as the south shows its willingness to deal fairly with the Negro laborer may it, in future, be able to obtain his services to the extent necessary as the President said, "to keep its fields producing and its industries still expanding.

But the President is evidently looking, with true statesmanship, beyond the confines of the United States. He sees that the racial question is becoming a factor in world politics, and he would like to see the difficulty in the United States on the way to settlement before the country is perhaps called upon to face simultaneously the same question in international politics. Great Britain has upon its hands a very much more complicated racial question in India and in Egypt. In Egypt the settlement so brilliantly worked out by Lord Milner is unfortunately temporarily delayed, owing to the very animosities inherent in it. Lord Milner clearly saw in Egypt what Mr. Harding sees today in the south, that Great Britain must grapple with this question and settle it, lest she should one day find herself faced with a much bigger question, while the smaller still remained upon her hands. south Africa has such a problem in an acute form, a problem which before now has required all the dexterity that so advanced a statesman as General Smuts can bestow upon it. France and Spain face it across the Mediterranean. But beyond these again there is the great question of the yellow races, which was at all times such cause of alarm to the ex-Kaiser. The ex-Kaiser had got the yellow peril out of focus as he had most other political questions, and he was overwhelmed by a white peril in facing it. But to any person who believes in big battalions as against statesmanship, in other words in the force of bodies as opposed to that of mind, the racial question all over the world must seem sufficiently

The world is so shrunken that it is impossible for any one country to ignore the problems of its neighbors.

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, OCT. 29, 1921 ' The old statecraft, which consisted in the effort to add to your neighbor's difficulties, disappeared with the coming in of what might be termed the new geography. The French monarchy got the first indication of this when it started out to assist revolution in America against England, and found a repercussion in revolution in Paris. In a moment of insanity the German Empire, which had preached the yellow peril everywhere, incited the Muhammadan Empire to bind on the green turban and hoist the green flag. Fortunately for the world, the incitement, criminal in its callousness, produced only a mountain in labor. But the hint was taken in the one city of Europe capable of fully understanding its implication, that is to say, in Moscow; and, as a consequence, the Bolshevistic effort to stir Muhammadanism into action has steadily persisted. What the Bolshevik has been too reckless to realize is that if Muhammadanism could be once set going as it was set going in the days of Muhammad the Second or Solyman the Magnificent, its effects might be felt in Russia even earlier than in some other places. Because, however, of all these things, Mr. Harding is showing great statesmanship, and perhaps even greater courage; in his endeavor to bring about an immediate reconsideration of the racial question in the United States. The Negro did not come willingly to the southern plantations. And the end of the act which brought him there is not yet. But the color tide is rising, and there are those who hope to take it at the

Trade Outlook in France

THE statement made recently by Lucien Dior, French Minister of Trade and Commerce, in regard to the trade situation in France must be accounted encouraging. Mr. Dior is firmly convinced that "the prospects are now bright," that the period of extravagance is definitely over, that a sobered people is spending less, that an equilibrium is being established, and that production is increasing. "In the new condition of things," he says, "the profit must be smaller, but the law of supply and demand begins again to play normally." Mr. Dior sees the same grounds for optimism when attention is turned to the condition of foreign trade. Not only are vigorous efforts being made to help the exporter, but, in Mr. Dior's opinion, the world is coming to see that excessive protectionism "bears more thorns than flowers."

Now, there is clearly ample justification for such a hopeful attitude. There can be no doubt that a foundation is being laid, in France as in many other countries, for a steady progress toward better conditions. Nevertheless, another statement, that made recently by Maurice Bokanowski, the reporter of the budget to the Chamber, deserves careful attention. For Mr. Bokanowski insists, very justly, that the first essential for the rehabilitation of trade is to restore confidence, and that confidence will not be restored until the chambers bring forward a complete and honest budget. "It is not necessary to be a great financier," Mr. Bokanowski declares, "to understand that a country is marching toward ruin when it covers its expenditure by loans. It is necessary that France should cover the ordinary budget by taxes." Bokanowski then goes on to insist that a forced optimism is bad, and that "illusions about German payments" should be dismissed.

No one who has made any study of the situation can doubt that Mr. Bokanowski is right. No amount of juggling, such as that which has been practiced by successive finance ministers in France for the past two and a half years, can do away with the fact that France is not meeting her obligations, or anything like her obligations, out of taxation. Even on her ordinary budget she has, at present, a deficit of 2,500,000,000 francs, and beyond this are an "extraordinary budget" and a "special budget," for meeting the obligations of which France is still looking mainly to Germany.

In these circumstances, it is well that some one like Mr. Bokanowski should point out that France needs to set herself the task of raising considerably more than she does at present from taxation. Mr. Bokanowski puts the matter quite simply. He shows that the interest on the national debt, together with provision for amortization, cannot be put down at less than 18,000,000,000 francs; that the cost of the public services, including the army, must be reckoned at about 10,000,000,000 francs; that the annual appropriation for pensions cannot fall short of 4,000,000,000 francs; and that other charges will bring up the total to 36,000,000.000 francs. This sum, Mr. Bokanowski urges, France should raise by taxation, and refuse to acquiesce in the present limit on paper of 25,000,000,000 francs.

Such a statement of the financial situation need not detract in the least from the hopefulness of the outlook as set forth by the Minister of Trade and Commerce. The situation is improving and the outlook is distinctly hopeful. But the situation would, without doubt, improve more rapidly, and the outlook assume an added hopefulness if the financial situation of the country were frankly faced and courageously dealt with.

Between the Cup and the Lip

SOMETIMES the adoption of really heroic methods becomes necessary. Even so-called adversity is not infrequently the disguise in which advancement and progress, if not indeed the richest blessings, come. In the operation of powerful and cumbersome machines there come times, according to those who are expert in manipulating such devices, when nothing seems to serve to overcome a condition of apparently confirmed perversity. if inanimate objects may be presumed to indulge such propensities, but what the machinists refer to as a "jarring loose" process. Perhaps, otherwise than theoretically, the method may be adapted to other equally helpful applications. The tendency too often is to allow a right to be lost by simple default, to surrender a position without contest, and to admit defeat rather than assert a perfectly valid claim. Out of the wildernesses and the prairies of America there have come those who have proved themselves men of valor and power in the councils of the nation. They were not the products of chance or circumstance, but of determination and deliberation. They emerged from the masses of their fellows because, by

some process perhaps unrevealed and not understood, they were "jarred loose" from conditions which engulfed and submerged the majority. Something gave to them the courage to lay claim to the birthright which is every man's, and the force and determination to seize upon and to possess that right.

In a way quite unexpected, and from a source regarded as incapable of supplying just the reaction manifested, the Senate of the United States, judging from all appearances, has undergone this necessary "jarring loose" experience. The announcement that the Secretary of the Treasury had authorized the issuance of federal regulations governing the manufacture and sale of so-called medicinal beer, seems to have aroused those senators who have, by indifference or worse, allowed the declared purpose of the people whom they represent to be ignored

and temporarily nullified. However, so far as-official activity and legislative inactivity are concerned, the damage has been done. The declared law of the land, according to the interpretation of the former Attorney-General, permits the manufacture and sale, under the regulations provided, of medicinal beer in practically unlimited quantity and of no predetermined alcoholic content. Except in those states which have been foresighted enough to prohibit, by legislative enactment, just such an undesired traffic, the federal inhibition placed on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beer is virtually nullified, at least for the moment. Those senators whose indifference has made such a condition possible, and who now may seek to excuse their laches, need not console themselves with the vain belief that those who seek undue indulgence will find difficulty in inducing medical doctors to prescribe beer illegally. The brewers who manufacture the beer and the dispensers who act as middlemen will see to all necessary details. Nullificationists have been searching vainly for many months for some legal pretext which would aid them in their campaign to render the law ineffective. They will not fail to make the most of the opportunity which has

But there is, as the saying has it, "many a slip be-twixt the cup and the lip." The brewers and their agents will find, in the first place, that but eleven of the fortyeight states have failed to prohibit just this sort of traffic by the adoption of specific laws. More than three-fourths of the states, therefore, have made possible for themselves just what the Senate failed to accomplish for the country as a whole. The victory for the breweries is almost an empty one, even without the absolute certainty that the small advantage they have gained will be lost with the final passage of the federal enactment. The mandate of the American people is too plain to admit of any misunderstanding or misinterpretation. They have spoken for complete national prohibition. The senators who have been inclined to regard the commission given them as a mere scrap of paper, a command to be heard but not heeded, probably now entertain no illusions concerning the plain course they must take. The time has come when the people whom they represent demand that they, in turn, be shown some of that "senatorial courtesy" which the less aggressive friends of constitutional law have extended, carelessly and profligately, to the admitted advocates of nullification.

Orchestras

Now that the regular orchestras of the United States have started, or are presently to start, their seasons, discussion of their comparative merits may reasonably be attempted. With ticket subscriptions booked, guaranty funds pledged, and membership arrangements completed. some kind of estimate can be made of the promise of each organization. From conductor and principal violinist down to triangle player and librarian, the men of the several groups are at their posts. Performances, or in any case rehearsals, have begun; and if anybody were to take a swing around the concert circuit from the cities of the Atlantic states to those of the Pacific states, in a way that many a touring musician and road manager does in the course of a winter, he could, suppose he had the curiosity to go and hear all the orchestras, help to answer the question as to what one of them all is the best.

Ten years ago, the procedure of inquiry by traveling would have been unnecessary. Up to the time of the war, the foremost American orchestra, according to commonly accepted opinion, was the one in Boston, Massachusetts, that gives twenty-four programs annually in an auditorium famous the world over as Symphony Hall. For the Boston Symphony Orchestra, although historically second to the Philharmonic Society of New York, having been founded forty years later, used to be superior in both technique and interpretation. Further than that, it rose to standards which none of the more recently established orchestras, whether in eastern or western cities, seemed likely to attain. It owed its preeminence, no doubt, to a policy of non-unionization which those having charge of its affairs pursued, and to a preference for renowned German or Austrian conductors which the people constituting its Boston audiences showed. Practicing its programs under a more or less arbitrary, though probably benign, discipline, and presenting them under the baton of an artist of European acclaim, it had an air of authority which no orchestra committed to union rules and led by a man of merely American experience succeeded in acquiring. And even when, as sometimes happened in the case of its coming into rivalry with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, it stood at a disadvantage in the matter of conductors, having only a Fiedler, for example, to place against a Mahler, it rather easily emerged victorious, because of its fuller sonority and better finish.

With war and reconstruction, the supremacy of the Boston Symphony Orchestra waned. Harassed by alien enemy difficulties and by controversies over unionism and non-unionism, it suffered much disintegration of membership and gave way to whatever body of players might prove worthy to take its place. Had any orchestra in former times laid claim to second recognition, that one might now properly assert a right to first. But none ever did; wherefore the question needs to be pondered carefully by anyone who tries to answer it.

Few persons can take the trip that would be requisite for hearing all the orchestras in their own towns. Many, however, living in a city like New York or Chicago, which

a considerable number of the organizations include in the itineraries of their tours, can obtain material for a fairly sound judgment. A listener might be imagined, after making his investigations, to sift the affair down to the New York Symphony Orchestra, the Philadelphia Orchestra, and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, all of which work according to union regulations and all of which perform under conductors, Walter Damrosch, Leopold Stokowski, and Frederick Stock, respectively, of American training. Of these three orchestras, the New York Symphony is indisputably the most remarkable for richness of tone, especially in the wood-wind and brass sets of instruments. It is, hardly a friend of the magnificent organization will deny, the least distinguished in point of delicacy and subtlety, as well as of grandeur of interpretation. The Philadelphia Orchestra, in turn, is certainly the most individual of them all in its manner of playing, and the most unconventional in its treatment of the works of classic composers and in its study of the works of the moderns. The Philadelphia Orchestra is a. surprise in every program it offers. It is as likely as not to make Mozart sound like Strauss, and Bruckner to sound like Bach. At the same time it may be depended upon to do no violence to the message of whatever piece it has in hand. Lastly, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra beyond argument discloses the best balance between the woods, brasses, and strings and the best blend of tone both between the various choirs and between sets of solo instruments. And while it is not over-precise in its execution or too academic in its interpretation, it does place the contents of a score clearly before an audience, and it does present suite, symphony, or symphonic poems in conformity with the method of the composer and with the

style of the period. Possibly, then, Frederick Stock and his men are to be credited with first American orchestral honors. But after all, the first place which they hold is a very different one from that which Karl Muck and his men held five years ago. The Chicago Symphony Orchestra has certain qualities of a string quartet. The expertness of each department is equal and perfect. Nothing is out of proportion. On the other hand, no department shows extraordinary traits. The Boston Symphony Orchestra, on the contrary, was noted for the virtuosity of its string section and for the bold attack and the exquisite phrasing of its solo wood-wind players. It was chargeable, indeed, with a sort of artistic one-sidedness; but it possessed, as far as an assemblage of performers can, the

quality of genius.

Editorial Notes

Mr. Briand is not one of the cocksure gentlemen who preferred to regard the Caroline raid as a huge farce. Knowing a trifle more of the devious ways of political intrigue than they ever will, he was able to tell the French Chamber that but for the solidarity of the Entente, the crime might have plunged Europe back into war. Even as it is, the aftermath is likely to be sufficiently troublesome.

A possible way has, at last, been found to the summit of Everest. Even so, the secret was not discovered until the closing in of winter in the land above the clouds had made further climbing for the year impossible. Next summer the expedition will return to its bases, and the real work will begin. As it is, from a height of 23,000 feet the climbers of the expedition have surveyed the northeastern ridge, and reported it "quite possible." But "quite possible" it is to be imagined is a relative term when you are talking of the top of the highest mountain in the world.

THERE may not be a great deal that the American farmer can learn from the Russian peasant, but, judging from a recent editorial comment in a New York agricultural journal, there is a little. The journal declares that farmers would benefit greatly if a part of their day were rescued from never-ending farm activities and devoted to some recreation. Now the peasants in those parts of Russia where the prolonged winter impedes work on the farms turn their attention to various forms of handicraft. The articles they make, as may be seen in a small exhibition recently opened in London, consist of carved and lacquered wood, needlework, carpets, leather work, and toys. What began as a pastime has now developed into an industry. The American farmer requires no additional industry, but who knows what talents and interests might be developed were more of his kind to vary the daily farm routine with a time for play?

A FORMER soldier who is nameless has brought himself into the literary limelight by becoming a tenant of the farm known to fame as Wuthering Heights. The house has been empty for some years, and has been rapidly falling into decay, whilst a few acres of rough ling and bilberry bushes, once wrested from the moor, have gone back to their wild state. The new tenant, driven by the housing problem to the moor, has determined with all the pluck of the Brontes to try poultry farming on a small scale. The house consists of a large kitchen and a small room behind, with two or three bedrooms upstairs. But those who know the Brontes will need no description of it, whilst for those who do not the gaunt, gray site of Emily's story will have no interest.

THE old idea of Paris as "Gay Paree" has undergone a change, and it is claimed for her that, with all her surface gayety, Paris is the city of hard work. Even the "Paris novelties" represent an amount of work which is scarcely realized. Novelties do not sprout and biossom of their own accord. To bring forth a never-ending supply of new things intensive cultivation is required. It is perhaps in that patient and untiring work that Paris scores her successes.

WHEN Colonel Jacob Ruppert, the head of a New York brewery, apropos of the issue of the medicinal beer regulations, tells a reporter that, in accordance with the new ruling, his brewery will begin the brewing of spirituous malt liquor "as before," he seems to forget that the reader will be left in doubt whether "as before" is qualitative or quantitative. Still, the distinction is said to have an important bearing on law enforcement.